The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine

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VOLUME 85, NO. 2

SUMMER 2019

Finding Your Ancestors

2019 Genealogy Lecture Series

Your family tree is the story of you. Who are your ancestors? What did they look like? Who did they love? And how did it all lead to you? This is what genealogy is all about, and the answers are waiting to be discovered.

GSMD is excited to announce a new, free lecture series at the Mayflower Society House in Plymouth, MA at 6:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month from May through October.

• May 16 •
Stephen Middagh's Revolution
Peggy MacLachlan Baker

• June 20 •
Solving Family Mysteries with DNA
Lisa Pennington

• July 18 •
Gold Standard Proof for Your Genealogy
Christopher Lee

• August 15 •
Wampanoag Ancestry and Heritage
Linda Coombs

• September 19 •
Erin in the USA: Irish Genealogy
Mike Brophy

• October 17 •
Untold History of New England's French-Canadians
David Vermette

Recordings of our lectures will be available under the Members Only section of the website.

Please sign up for our Email Newsletter for up to date information:
theMayflowerSociety.org/PilgrimPress

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

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The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine

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The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine (ISSN 0148-503 is published quarterly by the not-for-profit General Soc ety of Mayflower Descendants, 4 Winslow St, Plymou MA 02360. The magazine is available to all GSMD membe in good standing as well as by annual subscription to p public for $24 (+ *shipping for those outside the continental U* Periodical postage paid at Plymouth, Massachusetts and additio al offices. **POSTMASTER:** Send address changes to the Gene Society of Mayflower Descendants, PO Box 3297, Plymouth, M 02361-3297.

Submissions: To submit to *The Mayflower Quarterly Magaz* please email MQMEditor@theMayflowerSociety.org. All arti submitted should be sent as Microsoft Word documents, pho graphs submitted should be sent as 300 dpi resolution or highe

Cover photo courtesy of Diane Stevenson Stone.

RootsTech 2019 was a success! Check out the write-up and photos from Thomas Portlock, Utah Deputy Governor General on page 9.

It's that time of year!

Who do you have in YOUR Member Society who has gone ***above and beyond*** and volunteered their time and energy to make a real difference to your members and GSMD?

Please contact the Awards Chair, Virginia Mucciaccio, at ginnymooch30@gmail.com with the full name as it will appear on the recognition certificate and a short description of how your nominee has made a difference in your Society. Please note, only one nominee from each Society each year can be recognized.

Names must be received by August 1, 2019.

The MAYFLOWER QUARTERLY *Magazine*

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The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine is the quarterly publication of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and contains up-to-date news, pictures, activities and events involving our members throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. In 2019, we merged our scholarly journal and expanded the magazine to include Pilgrim genealogy and history. The *Magazine* is mailed to every member of GSMD. An electronic copy is also available in the Members-Only section of the website and a link to this PDF is emailed to all members who have subscribed to our email list. You can subscribe to our email list at www.TheMayflowerSociety.org.

Governor General's Corner SUMMER 2019

As excitement is growing about the 400th Anniversary of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, we are finding other groups around the world who are planning to commemorate the events that are relevant in their own communities. It is incredibly invigorating to talk with people from very different backgrounds who share our passion for the Pilgrim story, as seen through their cultural points of view.

In the spring, a "Four Nations Meeting" was held in Boston, hosted by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Planners from GSMD and Plymouth 400 in the US met with representatives from England, the Netherlands and the Wampanoag Nation to discuss the activities in each setting, and how we can all collaborate to help each other make the best impact throughout the world. What a wonderful opportunity to gather all of these different cultural perspectives just a few months before 2020 actually begins! There is information about the international events and preparations in this issue and more will appear during the upcoming months. I hope that you are able to travel, either in the US or across the Arlantic, to catch the opportunity to visit with others who are part of the worldwide community commemorating these events. Of course, not everyone will be able to travel in 2020, so if you plan to stay home during that year, make sure to tune in to the Tournament of Roses Parade on January 1 to see the GSMD float!

As you know, there are many dozens of historical societies in the US, representing the many heritage groups that form the United States. These groups come together each spring at Heritage Week in Washington, D.C., another opportunity to share our activities with like-minded individuals around the world. For the last several years, GSMD has sponsored a breakfast as a chance to gather with our members who attend so many of the Heritage Week events. This year, our speaker was Mark Tabbert, the Director of Collections at the George Washington Masonic Memorial. He spoke to us about Washington's experience with Freemasonry and addressed documentation (or lack thereof) of the many legends concerning the First President's life. We see many people in Washington who do not come to Board or Congress Meetings, and it's great to renew ties with these wonderful folks.

Governor General George Garmany Jr. addresses representatives from the US, the Wampanoags, the UK, and the Netherlands at the "Four Nations Meeting" held in March in Boston.

There are many exciting things happening at the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse campus, including the beginning of the project to repair the roof, the façade and the external shell. This is the most pressing need for the building, since nothing else can be accomplished until the structure has been protected. Once these basic features have been stabilized, we will begin to repurpose the interior, making it into our Educational Center where the Pilgrim story can be brought to life for members and visitors for many years to come. For many people, this will be the most visible manifestation of our Society to the world, so we want to do everything possible to make it perfect and a source of pride for all of us. All of our members will be kept aware of the progress that our Society is making as we bring this incredible building forward to a new role as a center of activity in Plymouth!

Scholarship Donation

If you enjoy looking at our beautiful *MQM* cover by artist Diane Stevenson Stone, you will enjoy it even more when you learn posters of this uplifting *Mayflower* art are being donated as part of a new GSMD scholarship fund. The scholarship fund will be named the Mary Chilton Winslow Scholarship Fund and all net proceeds from Diane's poster will become designated scholarship donations.

Diane says that she is proud of the part women played in the *Mayflower* voyage, but she is particularly proud of Mary Chilton Winslow, her ancestor. By bringing attention to Mary through the scholarship fund, she encourages everyone, including Chilton and Winslow descendants, to show support and donate. GSMD hopes all descendants will join the effort since the scholarships will go to students from Mayflower Society families. This gesture of kindness along with a large donation from Tom and Diane Stone will ensure the scholarship fund will continue through the years.

As chair of the GSMD Scholarship committee at the time, Sally Johnson, a former teacher from the California Society, was one of the creators of the original GSMD Scholarship. She will help to define the new rules for applicants. We thank her for her efforts. Look for more information on this in an upcoming

Mayflower Quarterly Magazine and online at www.TheMayflowerSociety.org.

Tom and Diane Stevenson Stone have also joined the GSMD Candlelight Circle after notifying GSMD that they will be leaving a bequest to help sustain the Society through the years. They are considering a designation to the Mayflower Meetinghouse so generations to come of Stone and Stevenson family members will see that their family helped to save the historic structure.

We thank Tom and Diane for their generosity of giving and spirit, and for the funds Diane's *Mayflower* art will contribute to the Mary Chilton Winslow Scholarship Fund.

Editor's Note: **Don't you love our cover for this issue? Our sincere thanks to Diane Stevenson Stone for allowing us to use her beautiful poster on our cover. As mentioned above, Tom and Diane Stone are creating a scholarship with the proceeds from the sale of the poster, as well as additional donations to GSMD. Their generosity will leave a lasting legacy to GSMD.**

This is a full issue - we have expanded the pages to 40, so there is a lot to read. Dale Cook continues his series of Online Discoveries with insight into the Plymouth Colony Archive Project. We have Leiden represented with A Pilgrimage to Leiden by Jori Zijlmans and highlights of 2020 activities in Leiden. We have updates from the California Society on the 2020 Rose Parade® and the 2020 Coin by FGG Lea Sinclair Filson. GSMD will be publishing a new book by Plymouth Historian, and *MQM* Contributing Historian, Jim Baker. We have the GBOA coming up in September, and the Thanksgiving Parade in Plymouth in November. These are busy times for our Society.

I continue as Editor of the *Quarterly* until other arrangements have been made. My thanks to the Editorial Committee for their assistance with this issue. And, the biggest thanks of all go to our Layout, Design and Production Manager, Christina Scott. We are losing Tina to the big city; they have a wonderful job offer in Boston. They have been amazing to work with and I wish them well in this new stage of their life.

Thank you for planning ahead and thinking of the Colorado General Board of Assistants Meeting. The Colorado Society is delighted to have you visit the Mile-High City and enjoy the scenic vistas and red rocks. Join your *Mayflower* family from September 5-8, 2019, at the Denver Grand Hyatt, 1750 Welton Street.

Experience the best of Denver through our selected tours. Friday is Training Day for all members and Saturday is the General Board of Assistants meeting. And be sure to attend our luncheons featuring guest speakers from our partners, Family Search and NEHGS.

Individual Denver Grand Hyatt guest room reservations must be made by midnight on Thursday, August 15, 2019 to obtain special group rates. The special rate is available for Wednesday night, September 4, through Sunday night, September 8, on a first come, first reserve basis. The room rate for single and double occupancy is $189.00 per night. The quoted rate does not include fees, sales tax, or incidental charges. To make hotel reservations, please visit here:

www.Hyatt.com/en-US/group-booking/DENRD/G-MAYF

If you need additional assistance, please contact the Denver Grand Hyatt at 877.803.7534. The hotel check-in time is 3:00 p.m. Reservation cancellations must occur at least 48 hours prior to check-in on the scheduled day of arrival in order to avoid a cancellation fee. Complimentary basic wireless internet access is provided within all guest rooms.

The Grand Hyatt Denver has valet parking available to guests. In and out privileges are available for those who bill their parking charges to their guest room. Daily parking rates, which are current at the time of the event, will apply. Current Valet parking rates are as follows: $23.00 for 0-4 hours; $28.00 for 4-8 hours; $46.00 for overnight parking. Rates are prevailing and are subject to change without notice.

REGISTRATION FEE: (required for every member and guest, no exceptions, nonrefundable) $65 each.

LATE REGISTRATION FEE: after July 21, 2019 (subject to availability) $85 each.

Please note, a processing fee will be added to each registration.

For more details, visit: www.theMayflowerSociety.org/GBOA2019

REGISTRATION REQUIRED by July 21, 2019:
https://GBOA2019.eventbrite.com

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS: GBOA 2019

THURSDAY – September 5, 2019

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting
EC Lunch: $56 ea.

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Meetings & Events Committee Meeting

7:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Historians Meet & Greet

FRIDAY – September 6, 2019
Training & Information Day

7:30 – 8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast Buffet: *Juices, seasonal fruit, pastries with butter and jam, coffee and tea, $15 ea.*

9:00 – 10:30 a.m. Historians Training Meeting

9:30 – 10:30 a.m. GSMD Committees Mayflower Guard

10:30 – 12:00 p.m. Treasurer Training

10:30 – 12:00 p.n. Governors Meeting; *Governors and Former Governors invited*

12:00 – 1:00 p.m. Lunch: *Cowboy and Cowgirl Hat Luncheon– bring your hats! $56 ea.*

Luncheon Program:
Your Family Search - A Discovery Experience
Guest Speaker: Stephen J. Valentine, Vice President Records and Partner Services, FamilySearch International
Door Prize ($200 value), Lunch Registration Required

1:00 p.m. Governor General's Forum: *all officers and members welcome.*

6:30 – 8:00 p.m. Welcome Reception hosted by the Colorado Society: *appetizers and cash bar.*

Tour Day:
9:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.
Capitol Tour, *no charge* – The Friday State Capitol Tour is included with the purchase of a Shuttle Bus Ticket.

Purchase a Shuttle Bus ticket for transportation: $45 ea.

SATURDAY – September 7, 2019

7:30 – 8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast Buffet: *Juices, seasonal fruit, pastries with butter and jam, coffee and tea. $15 ea.*

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. GBOA Meeting: Required attendance for GBOA officers

12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. Lunch, *open to all registered members and guests. $56 ea.*

Luncheon Program: *Plymouth Colony – Up in Arms*
Guest Speaker: David Allen Lambert, Chief Genealogist, New England Historic Genealogical Society

5:30 p.m. Buses Depart the Grand Hyatt for Banquet

6:00 – 7:00 p.m. Cocktail reception & cash bar

7:00 – 10:00 p.m.

GSMD GBOA Banquet
Denver Country Club, *$85 ea.*

One of America's oldest and most exclusive private clubs! Enjoy soup, sliced beef tenderloin with Madeira mushroom sauce, vegetables and accompaniments. Fresh dinner rolls and butter. For those with dietary restrictions or allergies, please contact the Secretary General.

Tour Day:
8:15 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.
Echo Lake, Red Rocks Park Tour, *boxed lunch included. $95 ea.*

Depart the Grand Hyatt for Red Rocks Park and Amphitheater, then travel into the mountains via Bear Creek Canyon to enjoy the Denver Mountain Parks. Stop in Evergreen to browse the shops. Witness the Rocky Mountain vistas! Enjoy the mountain scenery!

SUNDAY – September 8, 2019
Governor General's 1620 Club Events

Do-It-Yourself suggestions for those who do not attend the General Board of Assistants Meeting:
The shuttle bus will make continuous loops to the following locations for drop off and pick-up during scheduled times. Purchase a shuttle bus transportation ticket for the following attractions:

State Capitol: http://leg.colorado.gov/agencies/legislative-council-staff
Denver Mint: https://www.usmint.gov/about/mint-tours-facilities?action=startreservation
Denver Public Library, Denver Art Museum, Colorado History Museum, Byers Evans House & Molly Brown House

Denver is Calling...

The GBOA Meeting is a wonderful opportunity to meet and reconnect with *Mayflower* family and to be involved in the business and decision-making of our great Society. All General Society officers are urged to attend. If the elected or nominated Deputy Governor General (DGG) or Assistant General (AG) of your Society is unable to attend, your Society board may authorize "Acting" Officers for this meeting only. If this is the case within your Society, your Secretary must forward the names of the Acting Officers to the Secretary General one month prior to the meeting. Acting Officers will not be seated without this authorization. Registered Mayflower Society members or family are welcome to attend the meeting as silent observers and to participate in tours and meals.

Please make your reservation online by July 21, 2019, to avoid a late registration fee (subject to availability). Please note that if you are an officer attending the GBOA meeting on Saturday, do not book a tour that day. However, it is advisable that GBOA officers book the luncheon since time will be limited before the afternoon session resumes. Full information has been emailed to General Society officers and may be found online.

Please note, registrations for tours cannot be guaranteed after July 21, 2019. Tours are subject to cancellation and would be refundable if reservations are low.

QUESTIONS? Email Secretary General Jane Hurt at: SecretaryGeneral@theMayflowerSociety.org

New Hail to the Sail! *Gifts*
wwww.theMayflowerSociety.org/SHOP

In Memoriam

Remembering Former Mayflower Assistant Librarian

Louise (Morse) Egowin

Those of us who frequented the Mayflower Society library between the 1980s and early 2000s will remember Louise Egowin. For many years Louise worked at the office, doing library and historian work, as well as helping members and potential members with their genealogical quests. Louise volunteered at various places throughout Plymouth, MA, including Pilgrim Hall, Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth Public Library and the Jabez Howland House.
Louise passed away in Plymouth on October 28, 2018 at the age of 102.

Member Society officers

Donna Denison, past Historian(2018), Co-Historian (2013-2018) and Member-at-Large (2011-2012) of the Canadian Society passed away in Toronto, Ontario on February 2, 2019.

Charles Willard Harmon, past Governor (2001-2006) and Captain of the Nebraska Society, passed away in Omaha on October 25, 2018. He also served the General Society as Deputy Governor General representing Nebraska. A descendant of John Howland, Charles joined the Society in 1970 and had been a member for 49 years.

Remembering our Elder members

Celia Cleta (Norton) Kincheloe, member of the Kansas Society, passed away on March 24, 2019, two months shy of her 103rd birthday. Celia joined the Society in 1984 through her line of descent from John Howland. She is survived by daughter Marjorie Slaughter, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

Joyce T. Gardner, a member of the Florida Society, passed away on February 15, 2019, at the age of 97 years. Joyce joined the Mayflower Society in 1949 and had been a member for 70 years! She was descended from James Chilton and Francis Cooke.

Barbara Eleanor (Schulte) Fuller, member of the Massachusetts Society, passed away on January 13, 2019, at the age of 103. Barbara joined the Society in 1980 and was descended from John Alden.

Mayflower Meetinghouse UPDATE

by Lea Sinclair Filson, FGC

Last week I gave two private tours of the Mayflower Meetinghouse to members who were the first to sign our official guest book. If you plan a trip to Plymouth this summer, you will witness firsthand the transformation of the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse. Within the next few weeks, scaffolding will surround the historic structure while its exterior gets a facelift.

From the roof to the walls, to the doors and windows, everything will be repaired and preserved to its original look. A safety entrance will be constructed that can be used throughout the project so that our new docents can begin giving tours to members and visitors. Beginning this summer, two friendly faces will greet you when you tour the Meetinghouse to tell the *Mayflower* story as well as the Meetinghouse story. We will not charge a fee to tour but will ask for a suggested donation of a minimum of $5. Kids under 11 are free, of course.

Soon we will begin to display donor information downstairs in Kendall Hall so that those of you who have helped make this happen will receive deserved recognition. In 2019 the Meetinghouse will be open for public tours between June and October, Thursday through Sunday from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Some Sundays, First Parish Church will have a morning service, but tours will resume at noon. Private tours are also available for members and donors by contacting Kathy Liolios at 508.746.3188 or executiveasst@theMayflowerSociety.org.

As the architects finish up the exterior by year's end, the last effort will be the reinstallation of the beautiful stained-glass Robinson windows. We will send you plenty of notice in case you want to take a holiday trip and witness the lighting of the Mayflower Meetinghouse. We hope to make it happen around the November 23rd Thanksgiving Day Parade followed by the Illumination event that takes place inside the Mayflower Meetinghouse that evening, followed by a candlelit walk down Leyden Street to the bay where the Illumination event ends. It will be a trip your family will long remember. We will keep you posted on the dates of the window installation schedule.

The interior is also beginning to take shape. The architecture teams the Trustees have chosen are hard at work creating a spec book that shows the plans and cost of the preservation of the interior, as well as the programs that will take place inside. Once finished, we will use the book to call on major donors to help us fund the rest of our project. Look for details about that in the fall issue of the *MQM*. We are already raising the $8 to $10 million for the restoration and programming, as well as an endowment, from which a percentage will be used for operations.

How can you help? Spread the word and think of some great events you can have in your Member Society. You will share time with friends (relatives in our case), and you can split the proceeds between your Society and the Meetinghouse. It's a win-win situation that, together, will help us leave a lasting legacy.

As always, I am available to answer any questions. Email or call me at 504.491.5330 or fggfilson@theMayflowerSociety.org. Enjoy your summer!

RootsTech 2019

Thomas Portlock, Utah Deputy Governor General

All smiles at RootsTech! From L to R: Diane Stone, Thomas Portlock and Kathleen Lange pose with a Native American RootsTech attendee.

Left: Three generations of Mayflower descendants, and members of the Utah Mayflower Society: Sarah Holt poses with her daughter, Kayla Withers, and her mother Patricia Isom.

RootsTech 2019 was amazing for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants – four days with over 25 volunteers expressing their passion about their family heritage. We handed out and received well over 1,000 lineage reviews that help our cousins prepare for application to the society. Our dear cousin Diane Stevenson Stone also contributed a copy of *Stand Firm*, her watercolor folk art piece, to all those who turned in a lineage form. What an opportunity to share with others about the national and local family societies on the current activities - the word is out about the 2020 celebration in Plymouth!

We had the privilege of having several members from the General Society attend, including Governor General George Garmany Jr., who spent three days with us meeting and talking with everyone he could. From DNA testing to proving one's lineage back to the *Mayflower* to learning about archives and research, RootsTech had so much to offer. Next year's conference will be even bigger.

It was exciting to visit with many future *Mayflower* cousins and see their excitement to prove their heritage. We were able to answer many questions and explain the benefits of being a part of the society, such as connecting with "family" and the importance of knowing your ancestry to pass on the legacy to grandchildren. It is wonderful to get to know "cousins," learn more about the Pilgrims and get people excited about the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower* voyage. What about pride in your heritage? GSMD members have the privilege to have ancestors at the beginning of America and the satisfaction of knowing that our lines are "proven." We are able to contribute to Pilgrim education programs and we can have our lineage and documents on file in Plymouth for future generations. To have a lineage endorsement is very satisfying, and there is also a social fulfillment from connecting with others from a point in history.

We encouraged many at RootsTech to visit Plymouth, MA and the Mayflower Society House. We also talked about scholarship possibilities. We gave Plymouth event updates and shared *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*. GSMD has so many Pilgrim resources with a Society of over 30,000 members: the Mayflower House with its gorgeous garden and memorial bricks; the GSMD Research Library; the *Silver Books*; and the members-only website and fabulous gift shop– all are gems to our Society. Most importantly, we have local meetings and programs where we can visit our cousins.

Over four days, we were able to create more memories with our cousins and to continue the great legacy of our *Mayflower* ancestors. We all look forward to volunteering at RootsTech in 2020, in preparation for the 2020 celebration. This could be a tradition every year... Make sure that you are a part of it!

New England Regional Genealogy Conference 2019

Marti Bobertz , GSMD
Director of Genealogy and Research Services

GSMD continues to promote its Societies through national and regional genealogy shows. In April, for the third year, GSMD had a booth in the exhibit hall of the New England Regional Genealogy Conference (NERGC) in Manchester, New Hampshire. The conference is held every other year in different New England cities and brings together over 900 genealogy enthusiasts for greater learning. This year, Marti Bobertz, Director of Genealogy and Research Services, was a speaker, sharing "How to Apply to The Mayflower Society."

Three members who dropped by the booth found out they were cousins: Sonia Maller, ME member; Linda Wood, NH member; and Philip Johnson, MA member. Philip was also the winner of the door prize! GSMD received filled-out preliminary lineage forms from 75 people, who have been put in touch with their various states to pursue membership. ✤

Providing Support for our Historians and Verifiers: New Application Forms

Marjorie Hurtuk,
GSMD Historian General

The Mayflower Society was established in 1897. The basis for membership has always been direct descent from one of the 102 passengers of the *Mayflower* voyage of 1620. The presentation of proof for this descent has changed over the years. Early on, proof consisted of perhaps one citable source for each generation. At some point, *Mayflower Index* numbers became the most common source. These *Index* numbers were a compilation of numbers assigned to the bloodline carriers in each generation of lineages from all past and present members of the Society. The *MI* numbers were the primary source for many applications well into the 1970s.

In the 1980s, things began to change. It was recognized that the *MI* numbers didn't meet the level or quality of proof that the Society needed. It was also determined that, just as no distinction was being made to reflect the quality of proof, no distinction was being made to reflect the events being proven. For example, proof of death – place and date – may be solid for an individual, but offers nothing to prove parentage. Parentage in a lineage Society, is, after all, what we are really proving. If you have solid proof of death, you still may have nothing to prove descent. On the other hand, if you have solid proof of parentage – say from a will or probate record – that definitely proves bloodline parentage, you may never have a date or place of birth, marriage or death, but you have proven descent. This recognition brought many changes.

By the 1980s, the format of the lineage changed so that proofs were listed directly under each generation, somewhat clarifying what the reference proved. In addition, *MI* references were deemed history. By the late 1980s, references were listed not just by generation– but by each birth, marriage and death event. Now you could tell what event each reference supposedly verified.

Through all of these changes, *Mayflower Families in Progress*, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, and *John Howland of the Mayflower* were being researched and published. Over the later decades, these references replaced any other reference for the earliest five to seven generations, depending on the ancestor.

Our high standards have not, and will not, change. However, we are mindful about the workload of both our Verifiers at the office and our Member Society Historians. We are always looking for ways to provide support, in particular to our Historians who are primarily volunteers.

We have recently made changes to the Application Form so that our Historians will not have to duplicate the information in the generations which have already been documented in our *Silver Book* series. This will simplify and expedite both the preparation process and the verification process.

In addition, a new system is now in use to help simplify and reduce the time it takes for Society Historians to prepare source citations on a lineage application. Referred to as "Quick References" in certain instances, a single citation may be used for multiple generations. Society Historians have been given the guidelines for the use of this new, time-saving approach.

All of these changes are designed to facilitate our process without sacrificing any of the quality or standards applied to our verifications. Each of the new forms should save time and work for our historians; each of the new forms should save time and work for our verifiers. Put both together, and we hope that this will ease the burden on each Society, and speed up our process of verifying in Plymouth.

2020 is approaching...

Order your Mayflower Insignia today!

With the General Board of Assistants Meeting right around the corner and 2020 months away, plan ahead and order your Members-Only Mayflower Insignia today.

www.theMayflowerSociety.org/SHOP
or contact Jane Schleinzer,
Insignia Committee Chair
Insignia@theMayflowerSociety.org
630-380-2089

Medals, Ancestor bars, rings and more!

MEET THE *Mayflower Staff*

GSMD is fortunate to have a wonderful staff of talented people in various fields of expertise. Some of you have met them at GBOA meetings or in your visits to Plymouth. We would like to acknowledge their work and thank them for their dedication to the Society; when you have good people at the helm, the ship runs smoothly!
Our second featured staff member in this series is Kathy Liolios, Development and Executive Assistant!

Kathy Liolios has been an integral part of the Mayflower Society family since 2015 – and we do mean family! When she first joined the administrative team in Plymouth, MA, little did she know her work would spark an interest in history and genealogy that would turn out to be contagious.

Her son Kyle, who was in grad school at the time, began researching his family's genealogy; on Ancestry.com, he discovered lines to several *Mayflower* passengers. Now, Kathy's husband Charlie, along with Kyle and daughter Molly, have confirmed their lineage to Governor William Bradford.

Kathy has not found her own line to the Pilgrims – yet – but her life is rooted in the Plymouth area. Born in Boston and raised in Whitman, MA, Kathy has lived in Plymouth for the past 26 years. She loves being a resident – and being able to work downtown and on the waterfront! A daily must? Taking a walk along Plymouth Harbor.

As the Development and Executive Assistant, Kathy processes all donations to the Society, entering everything into our database and sending out acknowledgements. She also coordinates with service providers and contractors, and coordinates the Garden Walkway Fundraising Project. If you have ever called to donate a brick to honor or remember a loved one in our Colonial Revival garden, you have probably spoken to Kathy. She not only receives the donations and schedules the brick installations, but helps donors pick out an inscription, and listens to the stories behind the donations.

"They're so sweet," Kathy says of the donors she speaks to over the phone. "Hearing their stories… is the most rewarding part of my job."

Bricks are installed twice a year, in the spring and fall. Since the project began in 2011, over 400 commemorative, engraved bricks have been installed– with many more on the way. Kathy reports that she has received over 50 orders so far this year.

"With 2020 coming, we will probably have to add to the walkway!" she says.

As a history lover who enjoys vacationing in places such as Colonial Williamsburg, London and Edinburgh, Kathy is looking forward to all of the historical celebrations coming to Plymouth in 2020 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower* voyage.

"It's an exciting time to be living and working in Plymouth," Kathy says. "I'm looking forward to all of the celebrations that are going to be happening. It's exciting to be part of this time in history."

Outside of the office, Kathy enjoys traveling, trying new restaurants, and going to plays and concerts in Boston with her husband.

Executive Director Susan Belekewicz adds, "Kathy is truly the heartbeat of our operation. She does everything with a smile and is always the one to step in to assist another teammate. It is just a joy to work with Kathy."

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

Mayflower Voyage 400 Year Anniversary 1620 - 2020

Start planning your September 2020 trip to commemorate the 400th Anniversary and the 42nd General Congress!

www.theMayflowerSociety.org/2020-Commemoration

Registration coming soon:
www.GSMD2020.org

GIVE TO THE *MAYFLOWER MEETINGHOUSE* AND TO *YOUR FAMILY* AT THE SAME TIME

Join us for Thanksgiving 2019!

There are seats left to ride the beautiful Mayflower Society House float in the 2019 Plymouth Thanksgiving parade. Spend less and walk the parade route behind the float.

Fifteen lucky people will ride and up to 102 descendants can walk. Open to *Mayflower* Member Society families, GSMD staff and Family Society associates. Groups, families, couples and individuals are welcome.

Come join the festive fun and fellowship.

Parade Date:
Saturday, November 23, 2019
Route distance: 1.5 miles

Float Riders:
$275 adults
$175 kids 15 and under

Marchers Fee:
$125 adults
$75 kids 15 and under

All proceeds go to the Mayflower Meetinghouse. If you register by October 1, 2019, we will discount your fee by $25 per person!

Contact Kathy Liolios at ExecutiveAsst @theMayflowerSociety.org or 508.746.3188, ext. 25 or visit theMayflowerSociety.org/Parade

Member Society Fees and Dues 2018

by Secretary General Jane E. Hurt

Member Society	Application Fee	Annual Dues	Life Membership Fees	Supplemental Fee	Junior Fee	# of Juniors
Alabama	$100	$30	n/a	$100	$10	64
Alaska	$75	$21	n/a	$75	n/a	n/a
Arizona	$132	$32	n/a	$100	$25	107
Arkansas	$150	$25	n/a	$85	$5	124
California	$175	$40	Sliding	$135	$50	405
Canada	$130	$45	n/a	$130	n/a	n/a
Colorado	$160	$35	$525	$100	$20	139
Connecticut	$150	$35	Sliding	$150	$25	386
Delaware	$100	$40	$800	$100	$10	119
D.C.	$150	$45	Sliding	$110	$75	32
Europe	$150	$37	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	$115	$34	Sliding	$115	$30	992
Georgia	$100	$40	$300	$85	$40	39
Hawaii	$115	$30	Sliding	$115	$5	n/a
Idaho	$125	$25	$405	$85	$25	6
Illinois	$150	$50	Sliding	$100	$15	194
Indiana	$155	$50	$800	$110	n/a	n/a
Iowa	$90	$25	n/a	$75	$15	265
Kansas	$128	$33	suspended	$95	$20	272
Kentucky	$150	$30	$600	$100	$10	n/a
Louisiana	$200	$35	Sliding	$200	$75	21
Maine	$125	$25	Sliding	$100	$15	390
Maryland	$200	$40	Sliding	$125	$50	24
Massachusetts	$200	$65	Sliding	$150	$75	411
Michigan	$127	$32	Sliding	$95	$10	586
Minnesota	$150	$45	n/a	$150	$35	28
Mississippi	$125	$25	Sliding	$75	$2	53
Missouri	$125	$35	n/a	$75	$25	134
Montana	$85	$25	$500	$85	$25	11
Nebraska	$100	$25	Sliding	$100	$20	83
Nevada	$100	$25	n/a	$100	$10	62
New Hampshire	$150	$50	$1,200/400	$125	$30	154
New Jersey	$110	$30	$600	$100	$10	328
New Mexico	$120	$36	$720	$100	$10	49
New York	$150	$125	$2,500	$150	$100	104
North Carolina	$110	$30	Sliding	$110	n/a	n/a
North Dakota	$100	$30	Sliding	$100	$15	45
Ohio	$125	$36	Sliding	$110	$10	435
Oklahoma	$100	$30	$400	$100	$8	85
Oregon	$125	$30	n/a	$100	$20	91
Pennsylvania	$135	$40	Sliding	$90	$15	39
Rhode Island	$100	$25	$375/$500	$100	$3	107
South Carolina	$180	$50	n/a	$180	$25	65
South Dakota 2017	$100	$40	Sliding	$100	$5	56
Tennessee	$100	$35	n/a	$100	$15	29
Texas	$150	$30	$750	$120	$15	461
Utah	$100	$40	n/a	$75	$10	221
Vermont	$117	$32	n/a	$85	$10	143
Virginia	$125	$38	n/a	$100	$10	337
Washington	$129	$29	Sliding	$100	$15	160
West Virginia	$100	$20	n/a	$100	$15	14
Wisconsin	$125	$25	Sliding	$100	$25	599
Wyoming	$150	$30	n/a	$100	$5	19

Member Society *News*

WISCONSIN: *Honoring their Founder*

Cheryl Dooley, Assistant, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of WI

The Wisconsin Society of Mayflower Descendants honored its founder and many of its charter members during a summer outing at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee, WI on July 28, 2018.

Of the 29 charter members of the Society, 11 are buried at Forest Home, including first Governor Ellen Hayes Peck, and six other Governors. With approximately 40 in attendance, a wreath was placed at the grave of Ellen Peck, this was followed by a ceremony.

Ellen Peck was well known for her activities in the Milwaukee area. She had organized the Daughters of the American Revolution in the state of WI and became its first state Regent; her portrait is displayed in the DAR building in Washington, D.C. She was also a charter member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin and was involved in the country's first woman's stock corporation.

Ellen then decided to organize a chapter of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in the state of Wisconsin. Just four short years after the GSMD was formed, a meeting was held at her home in Milwaukee on January 26, 1901 with 14 in attendance. She was named the chapter's first Governor.

The charter for the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wisconsin was granted on February 8, 1901. The initiation fee for joining was set at $10 and annual dues were set at $3.

Ellen's husband, James Sydney Peck, died in 1897, she went on to travel and to write a book titled *Travels in the Far East.* Her only child, a daughter Katherine Hayes Peck, was also a charter member of the WI Society. After Ellen's passing in 1909, the ninth annual meeting of the Society was held at the Athenaeum in Milwaukee with Deputy Governor Mrs. Odgen H. Fethers presiding. There were 61 in attendance, and a tribute was paid to Ellen, who served as Governor from 1901 until her death.

The tribute stated:

"Except for her work, this state organization would not have been formed, at least not for some years. It was really uphill work as she met little encouragement, but the little band of women who met at her home in January 1901 were inspired by some of her enthusiasm. Those who knew Mrs. Peck realized that the word 'failure' was not in her vocabulary. Mrs. Peck was a woman of indomitable courage, wonderful perseverance and with all the kindest feelings toward humanity. She was ever ready with clear judgement, good advice and keen interest. No one ever heard Mrs. Peck say an unkind word to anyone or of anyone."

Following the tour, a picnic lunch was held in the cemetery's Victorian Garden. During the board meeting at the end of lunch, a motion was approved to place a GSMD grave marker on Ellen Hayes Peck's stone. After contacting and receiving approval from Ellen's descendants, the marker was placed on her grave in September 2018.

Top: The Wisconsin Society tours the Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee. Bottom: Cheryl Dooley, assistant (holding sign); Christine Schlosser, past Governor; Wm. Hopkins, Governor; Diane Liebert, Dep. Governor; Jeff Stark, DGG & GSMD Captain General and Wisconsin Mayflower Society members.

GEORGIA:

D. Alan Smith, Georgia Mayflower Society Governor

The Georgia Mayflower Society held its Spring Meeting at the Dunwoody Country Club on March 30 with 90 members and guests present. Governor General George Garmany spoke about the 2020 Congress in Plymouth, the exciting things taking place at the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse and the continuing repairs and need for funds on the *Mayflower II.*

The Georgia Society presented a check for $10,000 for their contribution to the Meetinghouse; individual members had already donated $1,600. The Georgia Society is excited be a part of this truly momentous time in our General Society's history. The General Society is just beginning a long commitment to restore and repurpose the church. While serving as a place of worship, it becomes a truly living monument of that struggling band of Pilgrims and others who were on the *Mayflower.* It will educate and inspire future generations of members and visitors.

The Society greeted four new members attending their first meeting. In the traditional Pilgrim Roll Call, the Pilgrim with the most descendants present was Richard Warren. While many members have multiple Pilgrim ancestors, one member had 10 ancestors! The Georgia Governor said he remains excited to have his one family.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: *Juniors*

Sandra Taylor-Stockus, Junior Chair

As adults, it is our responsibility to engage and encourage our Juniors to honor their *Mayflower* ancestors and learn as much as possible about our phenomenal history. We started off this pivotal year, leading up to 2020, with our NH Juniors Scholarship Luncheon in May. Our speaker was reenactor David Jennings, with a presentation on Plymouth Colony and King Philip's War, featuring the 17th century fur traders at the Pawtuxet Trading Port near Plymouth. They came in costume, with artifacts from the trading post (furs, tools, guns).

Our 2020 Junior Project is the planting of an elm tree with the laying of a cast bronze *Mayflower Compact* plaque mounted on a granite base. This ceremony demonstrates our pride in being *Mayflower* descendants. For this two-year period, an honor roll for the 2020 Junior Project and the names of Donors will be displayed in our *Shallop Newsletter* to recognize and show our appreciation for their financial support.

The elm tree and the *Mayflower Compact* plaque are tangible and will give us pleasure and pride for years to come. As we watch the elm tree grow to maturity, we can witness the maturing of our Juniors into adulthood.

These photos feature four of our new Juniors at our Fall Luncheon and at the Thanksgiving Proclamation gathering at the State Capitol: Sophie Morrow reading the *Mayflower Compact*; Lucas and Nicholas Morrow assisting our Captain Harry Hadaway for the Pledge of Allegiance; and Alexander Morrow joining his siblings to be greeted by Governor Sununu at the Thanksgiving Proclamation. Juniors bring so much to our Society.

OKLAHOMA:

The Oklahoma Society of Mayflower Descendants held its spring meeting at Forest Ridge Golf Club in Broken Arrow on April 13, 2019. Cherie Lawson, Deputy Governor of our Oklahoma Society, who also chairs our 2020 Celebration Committee, was the featured speaker and shared about the program titled "Archiving Pictures and Keeping Your Heritage." Cherie and her husband, Kenton, moved to Tulsa 11 years ago. One of her new Tulsa friends invited her to a DAR meeting, and the rest is history. In addition to the Mayflower Society, Cherie is a member of the Tulsa Chapter DAR, Wm. Rives Chapter Colonial Dames XVIIC, and the Magna Charta Society.

New Members at the Fall Compact Meeting in Edmond, OK. Kathy Patterson, Historian, presented membership passports and a supplemental certificate. Left to right: Our speaker, Dr. James Battles; Kathy Patterson; Billy Gene Frosch (Bradford); Deborah Stone Hase (Fuller); Gov. Patrick Roark; Nancy Young Cline (Doty); Robert Draeger (Fuller); and Dee Ann Bohl (Hopkins Supplemental). Welcome all! (Photo by Ray Meritt)

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Submitted by Deputy Governor Adryn Sumner.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants of South Carolina held its Spring Gathering on Saturday, April 27 at the historic Kilgore-Lewis House in Greenville, South Carolina. The Society was founded 80 years ago in Greenville, so the Society came full circle back to its roots and were pleased to host a substantial turnout of *Mayflower* descendants from all over the state. A new tradition also began as the names of the female passengers with issue were also read for the first time in the South Carolina Society. Members enjoyed a delightful luncheon and rousing speech by award-winning author and noted historian, Dr. David Shi, followed by docent-led tours of the beautiful Kilgore-Lewis Home and gardens. It was a lovely day in South Carolina!

Pictured: South Carolina Society member Jayne Ellsworth Larion.

HAWAI'I:

Governor General, George P. Garmany Jr., M.D., recently met with the membership of The Hawai'i Society of Mayflower Descendants at the HASR Bistro in Honolulu, Hawai'i recently. He presented plans GSMD has made for the 400th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. He also outlined plans for the restoration of the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse (formerly the First Parish Church) and its stunning Tiffany stained glass windows.

The membership of the Hawai'i Society inducted new members and elected officers. The new officers are Lynda J. Hylander, Governor; Laura A. Ingenluyff, Secretary; Mary Rajkowski, Treasurer; Jennifer Mitten, Historian; Beverly Allen, Elder; Elbridge Z. Smith, Counselor; Jeff Lyons, Assistant Historian; Autumn Brown and Lindsay Kamm, Assistants; and Elbridge W. Smith, Past Governor. Also of note, Liam Word, grandson of Elbridge W. Smith and son of Meredith Smith Word – both longtime members of the Society – was inducted into the Society at the meeting.

The Hawai'i Society of Mayflower Descendants was formed in 1950 as a colony to the Society in California and became a state organization in 1958. The Society currently has 99 members. If you or a friend or relative live in Hawai'i, please let them know our Society's membership is growing and actively looking for new descendants to add to the rolls!

From top: Autumn Dipert Brown, Elbridge Z. Smith, Mary Rajkowski, Lindsay Kamm, Jennifer Mitten, Laura A. Ingenluyff, Lynda Hylander, Past Governor Elbridge W. Smith and Govenor General George Garmany Jr.

Governor General George Garmany Jr., new member Liam Word, his mother Meredith Smith Word and his grandfather Elbridge W. Smith.

Governor General George Garmany Jr., Governor Lynda J. Hylander and Former Governor Elbridge W. Smith.

INDIANA:

The Indiana Society held a Fall Thanksgiving Luncheon at the Woodstock Club in Indianapolis on November 17, 2019.

From left to right: Historian Laura Smith welcoming new Indiana Society members Paula Spivey, Anne Eaton, Holly Weyer, Thomas Botts and Susan Smithburn.

TEXAS:

Texas Society member Peggy Marsh and her husband, Jim, celebrated Thanksgiving 2018 in their new 2020 shirts with daughter Emily, son-in-law Brad and, of course, the four Juniors she sponsors in Texas. Brad is also descended from several *Mayflower* Pilgrims.

Braden Lankford, Addi Lankford, Brad Lankford, Emily Lankford, Ella Lankford, Peggy Marsh and Haley Lankford.

Texas is offering *Mayflower* descendant clothing for 2020 activities, gifts and family events, and you may order during these campaign periods:

August 1 – September 3, 2019
November 15 – December 4, 2019
April 1 – May 1, 2020
July 1 – August 1, 2020

Children's sizes, tees, hoodies and more will be available. For ordering information, contact the Texas Society.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY to publish *The Brewster Book*

In January 1899, George E. Bowman, editor of the *Mayflower Descendant,* began transcribing portions of *The Brewster Book* for publication in that journal.[1]

Bowman had learned of the manuscript and that it was in the Boston Public Library in 1896, and upon reviewing a copy, was sure it was a genuine contemporary record which would be of inestimable value to Pilgrim research. He contacted the owner, Mr. Cordilla Walker Fitch of Morrisville, Vermont, and his request to view the book was arranged. Ultimately, in 1907, Mr. Fitch deeded the book to the Massachusetts Society.

Bowman described the manuscript as being a "wast" book, 7 ¾" by 6" which originally had at least 368 pages; of the original 184 leaves, there remained only 122. While it was not believed that any of the handwriting was Elder Brewster's, Bowman believed it had been part of his estate at his death in 1644.

The first 60 pages contain miscellaneous writings including a commission to Capt. John Mason; a license to Thomas Weston and abstract of the patent dated November 1620; directions for transporting passengers to New England; articles necessary for fitting out a fishing vessel with cost of the various items; and extracts from letters from New England and Jamestown, proving to Bowman that the book did not travel on the *Mayflower.*

Jonathan Brewster came into possession of the book upon his father's death and he entered birth, death and marriage dates of his family members, including his parents, himself and his children, with the last entry dated October 1651. Family records after this date were continued by his son Benjamin[3] Brewster and after him by Jabez Fitch Jr., the son of his daughter Mary (Brewster) Fitch, and by others down the generations.

There are many questions surrounding this book, as only portions have been transcribed. What better time to honor this material by making it available to the public than the upcoming 400th Anniversary of the voyage of the *Mayflower* in 2020! The Massachusetts Society has arranged to have this historic book transcribed and translated, for the first time in its entirety, by noted Pilgrim Historian Caleb Johnson.

Pilgrim Hall Museum will host an author talk in September 2020 where Caleb Johnson will speak, along with Simon Neal, who has translated the Latin section of the Brewster Book, and Sue Allan, who can tell us much about Scrooby Manor, where Elder Brewster lived.

The original wast book will be on display at Pilgrim Hall Museum at least through 2020. Stay tuned for information on pre-ordering. "THE BREWSTER BOOK" will be available in early fall of 2019.

1. See *The Mayflower Descendant* (*MD*) 1 (1899): 1-9, 71-77, 168-174, 193-197, 2 (1900):21-24, 113-114, 5 (1903):24-26.

NORTH CAROLINA:

The NC Mayflower Society held its Spring 2019 BOA meeting in High Point. Excitement is in the air as we plan for 2020 and beyond. Our Society is growing, and we are spreading the news in the South about our Pilgrim ancestors and GSMD.

SMDNC Governor Steve Pike led us in a constructive meeting followed by a delicious lunch at High Point Country Club hosted by Piedmont Governor, Sallie Bardelas. Other members in attendance were Ashley Lloyd, Cheryl Vislay, Courtney Layne, Nancy Saul, Martha Ellen Ward, Michael Keleher, Grant Peterson, Jill Chapman, Martha D'Alessandro, Meg Averett, Heidi Pruess, Becket Soule and Ray Maxson.

OHIO Member turns 100 Years Young!

Submitted by Grace Knight, niece of Marilynn Willey

Congratulations to Ohio member Marilynn (Miller) Willey who celebrated her 100th birthday on March 18, 2019! Her children hosted an afternoon tea in her honor at the Toledo Country Club, with over 100 guests attending. Mrs. Willey told her assembled guests that she is happy to still have her teeth, her hair, her wits, and to live in her own home.

When she was 97 years old, she found that she was descended, through her mother, from *Mayflower* passengers Alden, Bradford, Chilton, Cooke, Hopkins, Mullins and Rogers. She applied to GSMD through Stephen Hopkins and was thrilled to be elected to membership in 2016. Mrs. Willey is the mother of five, the grandmother of 12, and the great-grandmother of nine, with a 10th great-grandchild on the way and due in August.

Marilynn Miller Willey (seated) surrounded by her family on her 100th birthday celebration.

2020 Rose Parade® VOYAGE OF HOPE - 1620

Our General Society of Mayflower Descendants' Rose Parade® float offers *Mayflower* cousins a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to tell our ancestors' story to 51 million viewers around the world. The Pasadena Tournament of Roses® 131st Rose Parade, presented by Honda, will be the kickoff to the 400th Anniversary of the *Mayflower* Sailing on Wednesday, January 1, 2020 in Pasadena, California.

GSMD has signed the contract to enter a float in the 2020 Rose Parade, themed "The Power of Hope®", led by 2020 Tournament of Roses® President Laura Farber. The float will be built by Fiesta Parade Floats and is currently being finalized. Junior Member Madison Grogan won the design contest and will ride on the float along with runner-up Grace Jensen.

If you would like to make a financial contribution to this project, you can donate directly to CA Society Treasurer David L. Grinnell, 3501 Desert Creek Trail, Palm Springs, CA 92262-9754 (make note in the memo portion "2020"); donate online at the camayflower.org donation page (see 2020 donations); ask your Member Society to make a donation on behalf of your members; visit our Go Fund Me page: https://www.gofundme.com/gsmd-2020-rose-parade-float-fund; purchase merchandise designed for float funding on the camayflower.org website; and/or develop a fundraiser in your state with proceeds to go toward the float. If fundraising needs are met, any excess funds will be applied to the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse Trust on behalf of GSMD.

HELP MAKE OUR DREAMS COME TRUE:

Go to camayflower.org for 2020 items to support the float project and for more information, email camayflower2020@gmail.com.

Summer 2019:

- Make plans to visit Pasadena, CA for an experience of a lifetime; find travel and accommodation suggestions on camayflower.org.
- Purchase Rose Parade tickets on www.SharpSeating.com. *Mayflower* descendants and guests may sit together in Area 4, 1580 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, by requesting "GSMD" in the special requests portion when ordering. Tickets are $70 each. Parking is available upon request.
- Create your Pilgrim attire for 2020 festivities.
- Watch for the unveiling of the official float rendering on June 15.
- Apply to participate in the GSMD Rose Parade float project; applications can be found on camayflower.org and will be accepted through July 31, 2019. Photos of Pilgrim attire are required.
- Sign up for float decorating! We are looking for *Mayflower* descendants, families and friends to work side by side to make "The Voyage of Hope – 1620" succeed. See camayflower.org for signup forms starting in August.

Fall 2019:

- 51 *Mayflower* descendants will be selected to participate in the Rose Parade entry "The Voyage of Hope" and informed by September 30. Space is limited to a total of 51 participants. While some will be able to ride, others will need to walk 5.5 miles, rain or shine.
- In November, dry decorating begins to prepare materials to be used.

Winter 2019

- All hands on deck for decorating from December 26-31, 2019 – 16 hours a day in two shifts per day. Float judging takes place on December 31.

January 2020

- The 131st Rose Parade commences at 8 a.m. sharp on January 1. We hope you will be watching from Colorado Blvd. in Pasadena or from the comfort of your favorite seat!
- January 1-2: Showcase of floats following Rose Parade.

MY ANCESTOR

Priscilla Mullins Alden

Submitted by Adryn Sumner

I wrote this little piece in happy anticipation of the South Carolina Mayflower Society Spring Luncheon when, for the very first time, the women of the *Mayflower* with issue would finally be read out to the membership. I requested this in the past without success so am thrilled that my ancestor, Priscilla Mullins Alden, and the other remarkable women will finally be named on record. I cannot think of a group more worthy of acknowledgment. Can you?

I am fascinated by Priscilla. There is so much we don't know since, as a woman, she didn't warrant much mention in official recorded history. What do we really know? In truth, not much. I tried to capture a glimpse of her by weaving a few pieces together; some later recorded from oral history, some deduced from common sense and precious few actual facts. Perhaps you might take a moment this evening to rest by your fire, as she may have done long ago at Alden House, and read a tale about one of the amazing women of the *Mayflower*.

Priscilla was a young girl of 16 or 17 at the time of the sailing of the *Mayflower*. She was the daughter of prosperous merchant William Mullins who joined with the Merchant Adventurers to fund the *Mayflower* voyage. When her parents and brother died in the first winter ashore in early 1621, leaving her an orphan in the New World, she still chose to stay with the Pilgrims even though she had a brother and sister still living in England. Of course, it must have occurred to her to return to the comfort and safety back home with family when the *Mayflower* crossed again in April of 1621. But she stayed. That says a lot about her, don't you think?

Described as a girl of dark hair and small stature, this little lady had already shown her sturdy constitution, surviving both the crossing and the first winter and now, by staying her ground, she's showing some serious spunk as well. While the legend lyricized by famed poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow of John Alden asking for Priscilla's hand on behalf of Miles Standish is not proven, somehow, Priscilla boldly telling John that he was more to her liking sounds like it might have something to it.

Between the time of her parents' deaths in 1621 and her marriage to John Alden around 1623, it is not known whom she stayed with or how she survived. Still, we know she was not one to shy from adversity and clearly possessed inherent strength of spirit; she was a born survivor. Remember, Priscilla is a teenager who has just lost her family. How many 17-year-old kids do you know who would show that kind of strength, stamina and maturity? What were you thinking about at that age? I'm pretty sure shopping, gabbing on the phone and getting my parents' car keys were top priorities for my teenage self.

Priscilla, on the other hand, stepped up mightily, and we believe she spun wool and flax for the colony, taught the children and helped with the cooking. She was described as sweet of temper and blessed with great patience. I should think she needed all the patience in the world – the woman gave birth to ten children in the colonial netherworld, making it possible for millions of Aldens to be here today. I have one five-year-old boy and can't imagine life without my cellphone, car, microwave, antibiotics, washing machine and dishwasher, let alone electricity and running water.

Priscilla is last noted in the records in 1650, but oral tradition states that she died within a few years of John, who passed away in 1687. She is said to have been buried at the Miles Standish Burial Ground in Duxbury, Massachusetts – the town that she and John founded with Miles Standish (apparently any bad feelings from the legendary love triangle were forgiven!) – and there is a marker at the Burial Ground in her honor. Still, no one knows the exact location of her grave.

Priscilla was undoubtedly a mosaic of many traits – some inherent, some required for survival in the extraordinary conditions in which she found herself. Kind, cheeky, patient and utterly formidable – characteristics I proudly see in many of the faces of the Alden/Mullins generations today. I like to think she'd be proud, too.

Are you coming to Plymouth this summer? Visit us!

The Mayflower Society House is open for tours May 18 through October 31 from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m. every day. With reservation, Private Member tours can be scheduled by contacting our Membership office at Membership@theMayflowerSociety.org!

Coins for 2020

Lea Sinclair Filson, Former Governor General

Creating a coin to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the *Mayflower* voyage has been a long process, to say the least. We were not successful in gaining enough votes in the Legislature, but there is cause for celebration. There will be two commemorative coins minted by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As many of you know, in 2016, we tried to introduce legislation to create a commemorative coin. The effort began with our Illinois Member Society through the leadership of then-Governor Jane Schleinzer. She deserves many thanks for the many hours she put into the effort. Once her Society received confirmation that Illinois U.S. Representative Bill Foster would sponsor the bill, they turned it over to GSMD to begin asking Member Societies to encourage their Congressmen to vote for it.

A national campaign was launched by GSMD to reach U.S. Legislators in all states to sponsor the bill and the number of sponsors needed to pass it was not met. A subsequent bill was sponsored by MA Representative William Keating, which was also unsuccessful.

Thanks to a directive by the Secretary of the Treasury, the U.S. Mint will be minting coins through its own program. It will partner with the British Mint to sell sets of coins and medals. Two coins will be produced by the U.S. Mint, including a gold coin the size of a nickel, and a larger 28.5 mm silver medal that is a bit larger than a half dollar. After much discussion and many calls on the design choices, in which GSMD participated, the U.S. Mint Federal Advisory Committee will choose a design mid-2019.

While we might have made a profit on the coin sponsored in the legislature, in this case no one will profit. We still win, however, because coins will be minted and available to purchase commemorating this important 400-year *Mayflower* anniversary. You may also consider purchasing the British coin set, including a 28.5 mm gold and silver coin. We will publish photos of the coins once they are made public.

I will never forget our lobbying trip with over 20 intrepid *Mayflower* descendants roaming the U.S. Capitol one summer day. We made a huge impression in our *Mayflower* attire and were all the subject of many photographs. The effort on our part was not in vain. We created great excitement among all our Member Societies and truly accomplished our mission of education that calls for us to tell the *Mayflower* story.

You're Invited!

Hopkins Mayflower 400th Anniversary Cruise

In honor of the late Rick Denham of the Texas Society, Dr. William Hopkins, Governor of the Wisconsin Society is calling for all Stephen Hopkins cousins, Mayflower members, et. al., to join us August 14-21, 2020 for a seven-day cruise on the *Queen Mary II* from Southampton, England to New York City.

In June of 2012, Rick led a group of 55 people, descendants of Stephen Hopkins and their families, to Bermuda on the Norwegian Dawn. A special plaque recognizing Stephen Hopkins, a survivor of the 1609 wreck of the Sea Venture on its way to Jamestown, was placed on the wall of Fort St. Catherine's, just in from the wreck site.

This trip will include stops at Hopkins sites before boarding the ship for NYC. We will visit All Saints' Church in Upper Clatford where Stephen Hopkins was baptized in 1581. Then on to Hursley, where Stephen lived with his first wife Mary, and where their children Giles, Constance and Elizabeth were baptized. A celebration of the Mayflower voyage is in the plans as consideration is being made to place Hopkins memorial markers at the churches. Any designs or ideas would be appreciated.

This voyage is titled "Journey Of Genealogy, In Association With Ancestry" and is sponsored by Ancestry's ProGenealogy group. Several lectures by these professionals to help you with your genealogy, DNA, etc. are planned along the seven-day voyage from Southampton to NYC.

For further details, please contact Dr. Hopkins by e-mail: doch609@aol.com.

Healers on Burial Hill: Medicine in Colonial Plymouth

Peggy Baker

Hidden in the heart of Plymouth is one of its most historic sites. Burial Hill illuminates the stories of the men and women who helped Plymouth survive and grow through its first three centuries. One story, stretching through the 17th and 18th centuries, is that of medicine in colonial Plymouth. Burial Hill is the final resting place for a number of early physicians. It also holds the graves of many Plymoutheans who died of causes that today's doctors treat with every expectation of success.

No modern American would return to the medical world of colonial New England.

There was no true anesthesia. The only ways to deaden pain were opium, a few herbs, alcohol, or a swift blow to the jaw. None worked predictably or well. Surgery was a nightmare. It was always the very last solution, too often literally.

Ongoing malnutrition, caused by the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables for much of the year, resulted in scurvy, loosened teeth and lowered resistance to infection. Contaminated water led to typhoid and dysentery. Body lice led to typhus. Lack of adequate heat led to influenza and respiratory ailments.

There were no antibiotics. "Bacteria" were known in theory, but their workings were debated. Microscopes were not powerful enough to provide evidence.

Most physicians still accepted that disease was caused by "humors" that could "ferment" or over-accumulate. Doctors focused on symptoms: fevers, fluxes, "apostumes" (abscesses), atrophy. "Best practice" was to alleviate these symptoms through sweating, blistering, lancing, bleeding or purging brought on by massive doses of toxic drugs such as mercury, ipecac and calomel (used as a purgative and an insecticide).

Towards the end of the 18th century, physicians were advancing new theories. There was ongoing scientific inquiry and experimentation, and an intense exploration of nervous and cardiovascular systems. But, while this was an exciting time to be a doctor, it was also enormously frustrating. There was a very real gap between increased knowledge of physiology and improvements in fighting disease. Medical practices remained largely unchanged. There was, however, one major medical advance.

During the 18th century, physicians began to tame a disease that had terrorized New Englanders for a hundred years. There are a number of Plymoutheans buried on the Hill who died of that disease, a disease that modern doctors have never seen — smallpox.

Symptoms included a high temperature, intense headache and vomiting, followed by eruptions that turned into pus-filled blisters and ulcers that coated the body inside and out. Mortality rates for victims could go as high as 50 percent and, even when the victim survived, there was the possibility of being disfigured for life.

The first smallpox epidemic in Plymouth was in 1633. After that, smallpox swept through New England at 10- to 20-year intervals. We now know that a virus causes smallpox. At the time, however, no one knew the cause. No one knew how to stop it. The only way to alleviate its progress was to quarantine obviously infected people, by which time it was often too late.

The 1633 smallpox epidemic may have claimed the life of the Colony's first doctor, Samuel Fuller.

Mayflower passenger Samuel Fuller was born in England in 1580. He was an integral part of the Leiden Separatist community and served as its Deacon for a decade. As Deacon, Fuller was responsible for the physical wellbeing of the congregation. He may have attended lectures at the University of Leiden, an important European medical center. Certainly, he would have had an opportunity to work with the *Mayflower*'s trained English surgeon, Giles Heale, during both the voyage and the time of great illness in the winter months immediately following the *Mayflower's* arrival.

The first reference to Fuller's role as the Colony's "surgeon" is found in 1622, when several Native Americans were placed under his care.

In 1629, Samuel Fuller journeyed to Salem, where a newly arrived ship had brought illness with its passengers. The infection, according to William Bradford, "spread also among them ashore, of which many died, some of the scurvy, other of an infectious fever which continued some time amongst them." The leader of the community, John Endicott, asked Bradford "for some help, understanding here was one [Samuel Fuller] that had some skill that way and had cured divers of the scurvy, and others of other diseases by letting blood and other means. Upon which his request, the Governor here sent him unto them." John Endicott then wrote to William Bradford, acknowledging "myself much bound to you for your kind love and care in sending Mr. Fuller among us."[1]

In June of 1630, Fuller returned to Salem to discuss church organization; during his visit, according to letters he wrote to William Bradford, he also "let some twenty of these

1. William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647.* Morison, Samuel Eliot, ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 223.

people blood.[2] He noted, on 2 August, that the "sad news here is, that many are sick, and many are dead, the Lord in mercy look upon them!" He also noted, that "I here but lose time and long to be at home, I can do them no good, for I want [lack] drugs, and things fitting to work with.[3]

Only three years later, in 1633, Fuller himself died. Bradford wrote: "It pleased the Lord to visit them this year with an infectious fever of which many fell very sick and upward of 20 persons died, men and women, besides children, and ... in the end, after he had much helped others, Samuel Fuller who was their surgeon and physician and had been a great help and comfort unto them."[4] Samuel Fuller's burial place is unknown.

At his death, the inventory of Fuller's possessions show that he owned some two dozen books, including "Phisicke bookes" valued at £1 as well as "A surgions chest w[i]th the things belonging to it" valued at £5 and "2 brasse morters & pestles" that might have been useful not only in the kitchen but also for preparing potions.[5]

Even during Samuel Fuller's life, he would not have been called upon for ordinary, everyday ailments. In these circumstances, wives and mothers provided medical care. The women of the household were generally experienced in brewing herbal remedies and often kept recipes for cures for the common cold in the same notebook as their recipes for apple pie. Women who were particularly skillful, or perhaps simply lucky or empathetic, would also serve as midwives. Childbirth was not the province of male doctors.

With Samuel Fuller's death in 1633, Plymouth's female caretakers were left on their own. Between 1638 and 1646, they might have recourse to the surgeon Comfort Starr, who lived in Duxbury. And, sometime before 1640, Samuel Fuller's nephew, Dr. Matthew Fuller (son of Edward Fuller) arrived in Plymouth. Matthew spent only some 10 years in the town of Plymouth before moving to Barnstable. Nothing is known of his background, training or medical practice but, decades later, in 1673 and again in 1675, he was appointed "surjean generall of the [military] forces of this collonie."[6]

With Matthew Fuller's move to Cape Cod in about 1650, Plymouth was left, once again, without a trained medical provider.

A town lacking a doctor was not an unusual situation. Most localities in colonial America were too small to support a resident physician Housewives managed their own families' health as best they could. Sometimes, in more desperate circumstances, they would turn to the most educated member of the community, the minister, hoping that he would add a medical role to his pastoral one.

Plymouth's medical situation changed in 1667. A new minister, the Reverend John Cotton, Jr., had arrived at First Church. The new "local healer," however, was not the minister– it was his wife, Joanna Rosseter Cotton. She is the first (and only) female healer in Plymouth who is known by name, thanks to her husband's voluminous correspondence.

Joanna's father, Bryan Rosseter, was a Connecticut physician. Her interest may have begun there. We do know that, throughout her life, Joanna continually read medical books and herbals. John Cotton's letters document her medical service. In one marathon session, a father fetched Joanna to care for his ailing family, including a newborn; she then returned home briefly before setting forth again to attend a 20-year-old man, a pregnant woman, a young child and an older woman before again returning home to her husband (who was very concerned that she was being overworked). In the letters John wrote to their sons, he passes along their mother's recommended treatments, ranging from herbal physics to cupping and bleeding and purging, for a variety of ailments.

For 30 years, including a smallpox epidemic in 1677/78, Joanna served as Plymouth's healer and midwife. Her story, however, did not have a happy ending. John Cotton's ministry in Plymouth ended with his forced resignation in 1697 after "scandalous reports," perhaps politically motivated, of his involvement with a female parishioner. The following year, he left Plymouth for a ministry in Charleston, South Carolina. He died there of yellow fever in September 1699.

Joanna did not accompany her husband to South Carolina. She chose instead to live with her son, the Rev. Rowland Cotton, in Sandwich. She died and was buried there in 1702. Joanna Cotton left part of her heart in Plymouth, however. Several of her sons are on Burial Hill. One particular stone commemorates two of her sons who died as children. It also commemorates seven young grandsons, the sons of Joanna's son Josiah (the second of that

1. Cotton Children 1734

"SAMUEL A... JOSIAH y^e^ [sons of] JOHN COTTON. JOSIAH, ANONYMOUS, EDWARD, JOSIAH, EDWARD, ROLAND, ROLAND, 7 sons of JOSIAH COTTON, who died between y^e^ year 1719 & 1734."

This stone commemorates two sons of John and Joanna Cotton. Samuel died in 1682 at age 5; Josiah died in 1676 age 4 months. It also commemorates seven young sons of Joanna's son Josiah (the second of that name and himself buried on Burial Hill).

2. Governour Bradford's Letter Book in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 3:74
3. Governour Bradford's Letter Book, 3:76
4. William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647*. Morison, Samuel Eliot, ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 260.
5. *Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 1: Wills and Inventories*, Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1996, pp. 51-54.
6. *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England, Court Orders, Vol. V, 1668-1678*, Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books Inc., 1856, 5:136.

name and himself buried on Burial Hill), who died aged three weeks to two years between 1719 and 1734. John Cotton and his wife Joanna had 11 children in all, seven of whom lived to adulthood. John and Joanna's son Josiah Cotton and his wife Hannah had 15 children, eight of whom lived to adulthood. One of Joanna's great-grandsons carried on both her family name and profession. Dr. Rosseter Cotton practiced medicine in Plymouth between 1787 and 1807.

Several years before Joanna Cotton's "retirement" in 1697, another physician had settled in Plymouth.

In 1694, a French privateer was wrecked off the south coast of Cape Cod. Family tradition says that the crew was taken into custody and, being marched up to Boston, passed through Plymouth. The young ship's doctor, 25-year-old Francis LeBaron, so ably assisted in a medical emergency that the residents of Plymouth petitioned for permission for LeBaron to remain.

Nothing is known of LeBaron's background or medical training. In Plymouth, he served as a "general practitioner," combining the skills and responsibilities of a physician, surgeon and apothecary (pharmacist) and catering to the needs of Plymouth's growing middle class. The interactions between Francis LeBaron and Joanna Cotton were not always collegial. John Cotton noted in a letter written to his son in 1694, when Francis was newly arrived in Plymouth, that "the FR: [French] Doc: is very sullen & surly at your mother."[7]

LeBaron would have found practicing medicine in America very different from his previous experiences. In Europe, the practice of medicine was divided among physicians, surgeons and apothecaries. Each had carefully defined and independent functions. Physicians were the university-educated elite, having attended not just college but also a specialized medical school. They practiced among the upper class as what we today would identify as diagnosticians in "internal medicine" and enjoyed the highest social status. Second in status were the surgeons, the hands-on and hands-in practitioners. Last in status (although not necessarily in income) were the apothecaries, or pharmacists, who not only distributed, but also manufactured remedies.

In America, with its much smaller population and far fewer medical practitioners of any sort, this division among the medical fields did not exist. There were no medical schools. Everybody served the same basic apprenticeship and everyone generally filled all three functions. It was not at all unusual for an American doctor to also have another distinct occupation – farming, preaching or practicing law. Until the mid 1700s, there were few areas (apart from Boston and Salem) that could support a full-time medical practitioner.

2. LeBaron Francis 1704

"Here lyes y^e^ body of Mr FRANCIS LE BARRAN Phytician who Departed this life Aug^st^ y^e^ 8th 1704 In y^e^ 36 year of his Age."

Doctor LeBaron's tombstone shows a small hourglass over a winged cherub with a damaged face. It is highly unusual to find New England gravestones with angels at this early date. It is presumed that the stone was imported from England, where this imagery was more acceptable.

3. Little Thomas 1712

"Here Lyes buried y^e^ body of M^r^ THOMAS LITTLE, Practitioner in Physick & Chyrurgery, Aged 38 years dec^d^ Decem^r^ y^e^ 22, 1712."

The gravestone of Plymouth's "upper class" physician, Thomas Little, has a winged skull with large round eyes, triangle nose and large teeth. The image, typical of the time, represents in a very literal way both the reality of death (skull) and the hope of salvation (wings).

Francis LeBaron practiced in Plymouth from 1694 until his death in 1704. The inventory of his estate, taken in 1704, indicates the range of his medical activities. His estate included both "Surgeon's Instruments" valued at over £4 and "Apothycaries Druggs" valued at £3.[8] The inventory also indicates that, in addition to his medical skills, he must have been a shrewd businessman. His estate, at nearly £1950, was very large. It included, in addition to silver and gold money, two gold rings, a silver watch, a walking staff with a silver head, a house and land in Plymouth, a house and land in Middleborough, and a quarter interest in a sawmill.

Plymouth did acquire a college-educated physician in 1698. Dr. Thomas Little (a Warren descendant) seems to have aspired to the high social status awarded to European physicians even though his Harvard degree (Class of 1695) was in liberal arts and not medicine. Little's fees were very high indeed. He billed the Massachusetts General Court £5 10 shillings for treatment of an "imposthume" in the arm of a Native American man. To provide a basis of comparison, a semester's tuition at Harvard was 5 shillings. Although lucrative, his practice was also very small.

Little was fortunate in being born into wealth. He was able to supplement his income by investing heavily in real estate. He also served as Plymouth's Clerk of the Court and Register of Deeds.

Little died in 1712 at the young age of 38. His estate, at slightly more than £1383, was sizeable. In addition to housing, warehouses, a wharf, land

7. John Cotton, Jr. *The Correspondence of John Cotton Junior.* Volume 79, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts (McIntyre, Sheila & Len Travers, eds. Boston: The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 2009), p. 441.

8. *Records of the Town of Plymouth*, 1636-1783. 1889, Plymouth, Mass., 2:55

and interest in shipping vessels, Little owned "Surgeons Instruments & Viol Glasses & Medicine" valued at £17 10s.[9] For all his inherited wealth, real estate investments and lucrative medical practice, however, Little's estate was worth significantly less than that of Francis LeBaron's at nearly £1950.

The years between Little's death in 1712 and the arrival of the next resident physician in 1720 were difficult for Plymouth. An unspecified epidemic in 1715 resulted in some 40 deaths in Plymouth. Then, in 1720, smallpox hit again. Among the victims was 72-year-old Caleb Cook (a descendant of Francis Cooke and Stephen Hopkins), who died in 1722.

During this trying time, the community would have been grateful indeed for the services of a new young physician. Dr. Lazarus LeBaron, son of Dr. Francis LeBaron, was 23 years old and had just completed his medical apprenticeship.

Lazarus had not trained with his father, who had died when Lazarus was only six years old. Lazarus apprenticed on Long Island with a Scottish physician, Dr. Mackay. Mackay was a rarity. Very few trained British physicians emigrated. They had much higher status (and much greater income) in England than they would have in the colonies. Those who did emigrate tended to be Scottish. The Scots were, at this time, suffering stress due to the troubles between the exiled Stuart monarchy and the reigning "imported" Hanovers.

Lazarus LeBaron would have been even more experienced when smallpox hit Plymouth again, 10 years later. The epidemic began in Boston. In 1730, the Town of Plymouth formed a committee to try to prevent the infection from spreading. They inspected ships and people that went between Boston and Plymouth. They also established isolation houses. If these were private homes, the town reimbursed the owners. The efforts were not successful. In January of 1731, the church proclaimed a day of fasting "that the Lord would Forgive our Sins and heal our Diseases, we being Visitted with a very Mortal Feaver".[10]

Entire families were devastated by the disease and are commemorated on Burial Hill. Sarah Cole, age 32, was buried with her two children, age seven and 12. Peleg and Mary Durphy, age 34 and 33, were buried with their four-year-old son. Also on the Hill is a stone for Thomas Morton (a descendant of Edward Dotey), who died of smallpox in 1731 at the age of 31. During his illness he had spent time in isolation; in February 1731/2, the Town of Plymouth paid John Churchill £8 "for the use of his house in the time of smallpox while Thomas Morton lived therein."[11]

Two of Lazarus LeBaron's sons by his first wife, Lydia Bartlett LeBaron (a descendant of Richard Warren), followed in the family medical tradition. Lazarus Junior and Joseph LeBaron apprenticed with their father and, after spending a short time residing and practicing medicine in the West Indies, returned to Plymouth around 1747.

Dr. Lazarus LeBaron Senior and both of his sons would have been active during the epidemics of 1751-53 and 1756-57. These epidemics may have been diphtheria or scarlet fever, and not smallpox. A disproportionate number of children died. Not even the best medical care could save 16-month-old Margaret LeBaron, Lazarus Senior's daughter by his second marriage to Lydia Bradford Cushman (a descendant of William Bradford). Margaret was born in July 1755 and died in November 1756. She is buried by the side of her mother, who had died a month earlier. Seven Plymouth children died in the six months between July and December of that year.

Dr. Joseph LeBaron outlived his stepsister by only five years, dying in 1761 at the age of 38. He had practiced medicine in Plymouth for 15 years.

Joseph's brother, Dr. Lazarus LeBaron Junior, died in 1784. He is not on Burial Hill. Joseph's father, Dr. Lazarus LeBaron Senior, lived and continued to practice medicine in Plymouth for another 12 years, dying in 1773 at the age of 75.

When writing his will, Dr. Lazarus Senior described himself as a physician. It is clear he also functioned as an apothecary since his inventory

4. Cooke Caleb 1722
"Here lyes y^e^ body of M^r^ CALEB COOK who dec^d^ Feb^ry^ y^e^ 5^th^ 1721/2 in the 72^d^ year of his age."
Caleb had survived service in King Philip's War and, after living into his 70s, succumbed to smallpox (his cause of death is listed in the records of Plymouth's First Church). His tombstone depicts a human spirit, or soul, leaving the body; the heart motif is a regional variation introduced by Nathaniel Fuller of Plympton.

references £42 of "Druggs & Medicins in the shop."[12] His practice was obviously lucrative. His estate, valued at £3398, included not only the house in which he lived but 41 other parcels of land in Plymouth, Middleborough, Hampshire County (Massachusetts) and Connecticut.

In addition to brothers Lazarus Junior and Joseph LeBaron, another medical practitioner settled in Plymouth about 1747: an apothecary from Boston named William Thomas.

Thomas had considerable experience with "military medicine." He served in 1745 when a New England colonial force aided by a British fleet captured Louisbourg, the capital of the French province now called Cape Breton Island. Doctors were much needed. There were over 4,000 British and colonial forces; 100 were killed or wounded in battle and 900 died of disease. Thomas served again in 1758 at Crown Point where the British attempted to wrest control of Lake Champlain from the French. That campaign would have given him experience in dealing with smallpox; military encampments were prime breeding grounds for infection.

After his military service, Thomas returned to Plymouth for 16 years of civilian medicine. In 1775, he answered the call once again when, after the Battle of Lexington, he and his four sons enlisted. Thomas served as surgeon for the Plymouth regiment during the siege of Boston. He then returned home, although his sons' service continued

9. *Plymouth Co. Probate Records* 3:243-44
10. *Plymouth Church Records*, 1620-1859 (Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume XXII. Boston: The Society, 1920), p. 240.
11. *Records of the Town of Plymouth*, 1636-1783. 1889, *Plymouth, Mass.*, 2 278
12. *Plymouth Co. Probate Records* 21:324, 610

throughout the American Revolution. William continued his medical practice in Plymouth until his retirement in about 1780.

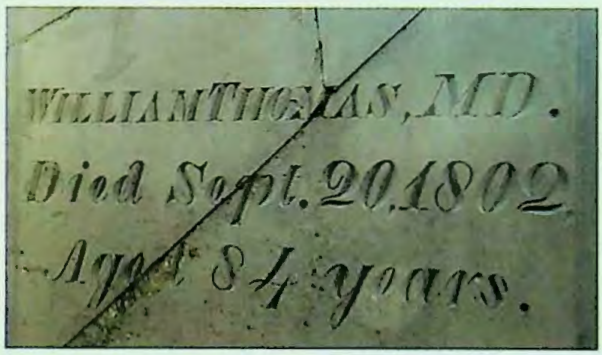
In 1760, Plymouth gained its second college-educated physician. Nathaniel Lothrop, who practiced in Plymouth between 1760 and 1828, had graduated from Harvard in 1756. Harvard still did not have a medical school, but it had begun to amass medical books as well as a "study" skeleton. Only an occasional lecture on anatomy was offered, however. Aspiring physicians would, therefore, still follow up their college training with an apprenticeship with an active practitioner. Harvard opened its medical school in 1782; Lothrop received an honorary MD from Harvard in 1824.

During Lothrop's years in Cambridge in the 1750s, he might have become familiar with a technique known as "variolation." It had first been used in Boston in the smallpox epidemic of 1720.

"Variolation" was an early and crude form of inoculation. One of its major advocates was the Boston minister Cotton Mather. The process involved infecting a healthy person with a small amount of pus from an active smallpox sufferer. The result was a milder case of smallpox with a higher rate of survival. While inoculation was a major step forward in the war against this insidious disease, it remained deeply controversial and was rare outside of Boston. Inoculation could, itself, be deadly. Those inoculated, as active smallpox carriers, could also be contagious for a full 30 days even though they might not have any symptoms. Quarantine remained the first line of defense and, generally, town governments would allow inoculation only after quarantine was proven ineffective and an epidemic had begun. There is no evidence that inoculation was generally available in Plymouth until the 1770s. It is, however, possible that Nathaniel Lothrop inoculated some wealthy Plymoutheans during the 1764 "smallpox scare."

One of the longest-lasting smallpox epidemics struck during the American Revolution, raging through Plymouth intermittently between 1770 and

5. LeBaron Joseph
"Here lies buried Doctr JOSEPH LEBARON Who decd May ye 11 1761 In ye 39th year of his age"
Joseph LeBaron's tombstone has not withstood the New England climate. It is badly flaking and in poor condition. The central motif, representing the departing human spirit, has upward curls.



6. Thomas William 1802
"WILLIAM THOMAS, MD, Died Sept 20, 1802, Aged 84 years."

1778. Two stones on Burial Hill show that the disease was no respecter of age. On 2 December 1776, both 15-year-old Meriah Howes (a descendant of William Bradford) and 79-year-old Hannah Nelson Morton Dyer (a descendant of Richard Warren) died of the disease.

By November of 1776, the losses had been so great that Plymouth took the risk of opening an inoculation hospital. Patients could go to the hospital for the variolation procedure and then remain there in isolation for 30 days afterward. The hospital was open for only two years, perhaps because its record of success was not good. Deacon Thomas Foster and Deacon John Torrey died of smallpox within a month of each other. Torrey (who was inoculated) died in December 1776 and Foster (who was not inoculated) died in January 1777. As the Church records relate,

> A surprizing Providence! two Deacons of this Church have dy[d] within a Month, of this terrible Disease. The first, viz D[n] Torrey, was innoculated, but twas thot he had previously taken it, y[e] natural way. The other catched it, but had no knowledge how or when.[13]

Dr. Nathaniel Lothrop practiced through a number of smallpox epidemics and survived them all. He died 19 October 1828, age 90, by which time he had been retired for a number of years.

The last colonial physician on Burial Hill was one of Plymouth's most eminent. James Thacher was born in Barnstable and, after attending school until the age of 18, was apprenticed for three years to a Cape Cod physician and surgeon. He finished his apprenticeship in 1775 and was inspired by the Battle of Bunker Hill to join the Continental Army.

He first served at the army hospital in Cambridge, battling fevers and dysentery. By the spring of 1776, he was a surgeon in the field. Surgery made great advances during the Revolutionary War. The most important talents of any successful surgeon – knowledge of anatomy and speed – could be finely honed. With no antibiotics and no anesthetics, however, many of the patients still died.

Thacher also battled the smallpox epidemic that ran through the end of the war, creating havoc among the Continental troops. Washington eventually decided to require that all troops be inoculated – and in great secrecy. Those inoculated had to be isolated and would, therefore, be incapable of fighting. Washington decided, however, that smallpox was a bigger threat than the British. The troops were successfully inoculated in waves.

When Thacher retired from the service in 1783, he moved to Plymouth and opened a medical practice. Like many young doctors, he had benefited greatly from military service. The demand during the War for trained medical personnel inspired experienced and educated physicians to mentor the self-taught or inexperienced.

13. *Plymouth Church Records*, 1620-1859 (Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume XXII. Boston: The Society, 1920), p. 353.

Thacher, in turn, passed along his own knowledge. He trained a number of young "interns" in Plymouth, and wrote several medical textbooks, receiving honorary MDs in 1810 from both Harvard and Dartmouth. Dr. Thacher became increasingly deaf with age. He retired from his practice before 1820 and devoted himself to history, not only writing the first history of the town of Plymouth but also serving for 20 years as "Librarian and Cabinet Keeper" of Pilgrim Hall Museum.

Doctors Lothrop and Thacher, living into the 19th century, would have seen the beginnings of the gradual end of smallpox. A far superior method of vaccination, using cowpox, came into general use around 1800 in western Europe. The *Old Colony Memorial* for 1827 has the first specific mention of the use of "genuine Kine-Pock Matter" for vaccination use in Plymouth. As vaccination became more and more universal, smallpox was gradually eradicated. The last natural outbreak of smallpox in the United States was in 1949. In 1980, the World Health Assembly declared the world free of smallpox.

And, as a reminder that epidemics were not the only cause of death, Burial Hill also holds the graves of others who died of more "usual" causes.

In 1775, David Turner died of a broken leg.[14] Medical historians estimate that, in this time period, 70 percent of all compound fractures led to death, due to lack of hygiene.

In 1780, 26-year-old Miss Hannah Howland (a descendant of John Howland) died of an unidentifiable "languishment" while her cousins, 47-year-old Abraham Hammatt (*Howland*) and his 13-year-old daughter Sophia (a descendant of John Howland and William Bradford) died in 1790 within six weeks of each other of an equally obscure "malignant fever."

In 1789, 26-year-old Bathsheba Washburn (probably a descendant of John Alden and Edward Doty) died of "Lock Jaw," or tetanus, a disease against which today's children are routinely vaccinated.

There were also, of course, innumerable women and infant children who succumbed to the rigors of childbirth. Pregnancy was a major medical event, and one of the most dangerous. Care of pregnant and birthing mothers and their newborn children was the province, not of doctors, but of midwives.

A number of Burial Hill's most touching stones tell heartbreaking stories of loss. The first wife of Deacon Thomas Foster, 39-year-old Lois Fuller Foster (a descendant of Edward Fuller and John Howland), was buried in 1743; her tombstone reads:

Here lyes Buried the Body of
Mrs LOIS FOSTER the wife of
Mr THOMAS FOSTER who
died September yᵉ 21ˢᵗ 1743 with
one child buried in her arms
and five more by her side, Viz.
ELISHA, JOHN, GERSHOM,
GERSHOM & HANNAH.

Hannah Cushman Waterman (a descendant of Isaac Allerton), age 54, was buried in 1767 with "6 sons & 2 daughters buried by her who all Died in their Infancy." Mercy Hedge Davis (a descendant of William Bradford), 45, died 20 September 1779 with "a son stillborn on the 18th." Susan Marshall Atwood (a descendant of Richard Warren) died at the age of 35 on 5 February 1785 "with an infant in her arms."

Given the dangers of everyday life, it is a testament to the resilience of both the human spirit and physique that so many residents of colonial Plymouth survived into old age. Out of some 730 stones on Burial Hill dating from before 1800, 99 represent Plymoutheans who passed the age of 70; 31 of these attained the age of 80 and beyond.

The 1791 gravestone of 83-year-old Mercy Barnes Cole Hedge (a descendant of William Bradford) describes her as the "relict" of Captain Barnabas Hedge; the word "relict" indicates that she outlived her husband, who had died in 1762 at age 56. The gravestone of John Harlow (*Warren*), who died in 1771 "Aged 87 years 1 Month & 28 dayˢ," has a wonderfully creative geometric angel with upcurling wings.

Eight stones on Burial Hill represent those who passed the age of 90. The longest-lived "resident" of Burial Hill is Thomas Faunce, who identified Plymouth Rock as the original landing place of the Pilgrims. He died in 1746 at the age of 99. Thomas Faunce's stone is filled with symbols. A skeleton sits on a winged hourglass (even in 1746, "time flew"), reaching out to living vines. A scallop shell, not only a symbol of resurrection but a popular motif found in fashionable furniture of the time, is overhead.

7. Lothrop Nathaniel 1828.

"Here lies buried the Remains of Doctor NATHANIEL LOTHROP who died October 19 1828; aged 92."

Nathaniel Lothrop had married Ellen Hobart in 1768; she died 12 years later in 1780. After living as a bachelor for 22 years, he married Miss Lucy Hammatt (a descendant of John Howland) in 1802. Nathaniel was 64, Lucy was 47. Lucy died 24 years later, in 1826, in her 72nd year.

8. Thacher James 1844

"In memory of JAMES THACHER, M.D., a surgeon in the army during the war of the Revolution; afterwards, for many years, a practising physician in the county of Plymouth; the author of several historical and scientific works; esteemed of all men for piety and benevolence, public spirit and private kindness.
Born February 14, 1754. Died May 26, 1844.
Also of SUSAN THACHER, for 57 years his pious and faithful wife, who died May 17, 1842, aged 86 years."

14. *Plymouth Church Records*, 1620-1859 (Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume XXII. Boston: The Society, 1920), p. 404.

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LINEAGES OF *MAYFLOWER* DESCENDANTS MENTIONED:

- Atwood, Susan[6] Marshall (*Samuel Marshall Junior[5], Priscilla Finney[4], Elizabeth[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1] Warren)*
- Bartlett, Sarah Morton[4] (*Martha[3], Edward[2-1] Doty)*
- Cook, Caleb[3-3] (*Jacob[2] Cook, Francis[1] AND Damaris[2], Stephen[1] Hopkins)*
- Davis, Mercy Hedge[5] (*Mercy Barnes[4], Alice[3], William[2-1] Bradford*)
- Dyer, Hannah Nelson Morton[5] (*Samuel Nelson[4], Lydia Bartlett[3], Mary[2], Richard[1] Warren*)
- Foster, Lois Fuller[5-5] (*Jabez[4] Fuller, Samuel[3], Matthew[2], Edward[1] Fuller) AND Mary Hallett[4], Elizabeth Gorham[3], Desire[2], John[1] Howland*)
- Fuller, Dr. Matthew[2] (*Edward[1] Fuller*).
- Hammatt, Abraham[6] (*Lucy[5], Consider[4], Thomas[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Howland*)
- Hammatt, Sophia[7-6] (*Abraham Hammatt[6], Lucy[5], Consider[4], Thomas[3], Joseph[2], John[1]* Howland) AND *Priscilla LeBaron[5], Lydia[4], David[3], William[2-1] Bradford*)
- Harlow, John[5] (*Samuel[4], Rebecca Bartlett[3], Mary[2], Richard[1] Warren*)
- Hedge, Mercy Barnes Cole[5] (*Alice[4], William[3-2-1] Bradford*)
- Howes, Meriah[6] (*Hannah Barnes[5], Sarah[4], William[3-2-1] Bradford*)
- Howland, Hannah[5] (*Consider[4], Thomas[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Howland*)
- LeBaron, Dr. Joseph[6] (*Lydia Bartlett[5], Joseph[4-3], Mary[2], Richard[1] Warren*)
- LeBaron, Lydia Bartlett[5] (*Joseph [4-3], Mary[2], Richard[1] Warren*)
- LeBaron, Lydia Bradford Cushman[4] (*Lydia[4], David[3], William[2-1] Bradford*)
- LeBaron, Margaret[5] (*Lydia Bradford[4], David[3], William[2-1] Bradford*)
- Little, Dr. Thomas[4] (*Isaac[3], Anna[2], Richard[1] Warren*)
- Lothrop, Lucy Hammatt[6] (*Lucy[5], Consider[4], Thomas[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Howland*)
- Morton, Thomas[4] (*Martha[3], Edward[2-1] Doty*)
- Thomas, Mary Howland[5] (*Consider[4], Thomas[3], Joseph[2], John[1] Howland*)
- Washburn, Bathsheba Churchill[6-6] (*Ruth[5], Nathan[4], Jonathan Delano[3], Rebecca[2], John[1] Alden AND Ruth[5] Delano, Nathan[4] Delano[4], Hannah[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1] Dotey,*)
- Waterman, Hannah[5] Cushman (*Elkanah Cushman[4-3], Mary[2], Isaac[1] Allerton*)

9. Faunce Thomas 1746
"Here lyes buried the Body of M[r] THOMAS FAUNCE, ruling Elder of the first Church of CHRIST in Plymouth deceased Feb[ry] 27[th] An: Dom 1745-6 in the 99[th] Year of his age. The fathers, where are they. Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord."

Peggy Baker is a Plymouth, Massachusetts historian and the Thomas Roger Family editor of the GSMD Silver Books, the Director Emerita of the Pilgrim Society and Pilgrim Hall Museum, and an Honorary Life Member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Made in America:
The Pilgrim Story and How it Grew

James W. Baker

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants is pleased to announce the upcoming publication of a new book by author and Pilgrim historian, James Baker. Our readers will be familiar with his series of articles, *Pilgrim Images*, featured in several of our previous issues, and which will be included in this new book. Jim explains:

> The story of the Pilgrims has been covered in such assiduous and occasionally contentious detail that I had no intent to add anything to the Pilgrims' actual history. Instead I considered, in a series of articles, the ways in which the Pilgrims have been employed as cultural symbols and how the various claims made in their behalf – historically defensible or not – have reflected the changing hopes and fears of generations in America and abroad.

What follows is a small sample from the book which is expected to be completed by 2020.

Indentured Servants

In the past, people were dismayed to find their ancestors described as "indentured servants." The problem arose from the bad reputation indentures had historically, given the conditions some contracted servants experienced during their period of servitude, as well as the low social status of many of them, and the association with slavery. Without going into the details of the worst effects of contracted servitude such as the legal control masters had over such individuals including the right to sell their contracts to others[1], it can be said that the issue – and servitude in general – was not necessarily as negative as has often been presumed.

A "servant" in the 17th century could indicate personal attendance in the manner we are familiar with from the 19th century but they were not then social class of oppressed workers. "Servitude" equally referred to employment in respectable occupations and apprenticeships. Even those members of the nobility who attended the monarch or worked for the state were termed "servants," as the term "employee" for which it was a synonym didn't come into use until the nineteenth century. There was however a difference between a freely employed individual who could leave his or her position at will and those who were bound to it by a strict legal contract, or indenture. When someone such as John Howland, George Soule or Edward Dotey were called "servants," it merely indicated that they were hired men who as we know later had an equal status with those who had come over as partners under the agreement with the merchant adventurers. Were these men contracted by indenture or simply employed at will? We do not know, nor is it of any real significance. Either way, they were presumably bound to work for the master or mistress involved under some conditions such as length of employment (presumably to reimburse their *Mayflower* passage) following which they were free to do what they wanted.

What then was an "indenture"? Originally it referred to a contract on which two copies of the same information were written on one sheet of parchment or paper which was then divided by an irregular score that left a pattern of indentations that could be matched together to discourage forgery and prove the legitimacy of the agreement. It was later used to denote any contract, whether for employment (servitude) of a specified duration with whatever benefits would accrue to the individual at the end of the term such as clothing, money or property, or for other purposes such as apprenticeship or deeded rights.

Therefore having been an "indentured servant" did not *ipso facto* indicate inferior or demeaning status, even though many of those who were transported from England to other colonies had impoverished or criminal backgrounds.

1. See https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/indentured_servants_in_colonial_virginia.

Pilgrimage to Leiden (1609-1620)

Jori Zijlmans

Leiden American Pilgrim Museum

LIFE AS A JOURNEY

In 1608, a group of English religious refugees settled in Amsterdam to join other radical Protestants who had separated from the state Church of England. Shortly after these separatists arrived, controversies split the Amsterdam congregation. **Pastor John Robinson** led about 100 followers from Amsterdam to Leiden. In 1620, a number of these refugees left for America and founded Plymouth Colony there. The voyage from England to Holland and finally to America was one filled with hardships. Following a biblical metaphor, they viewed life on Earth as a journey, a pilgrimage toward Heaven, hence the name given to them of Pilgrims. This article describes the 11 years that these men, women and children worked hard with great efforts to build up their lives in Leiden.

CITY OF REFUGEES

The Pilgrim migration took place during a period of religious and political unrest. It was a result of major changes in Church and State throughout Europe which we know as the Reformation. Study of the Bible had inspired Luther and Calvin to return to an ideal form of the Christian Church and to oppose the religious and political dominance of Rome and the Catholic Hapsburg Empire. In the Low Countries the brutal religious persecution of Calvinists in 1568 resulted in the Eighty Years' War against their lawful sovereign, the Catholic Spanish king.

The year of the Pilgrims' arrival in Leiden in 1609, marked the start of the Twelve Years' Truce, the suspension of hostilities between the Dutch Republic and Spain. Leiden was a veritable 'City of Refugees' and Protestant migrants were especially welcome. The city's permission granted on 12 February to the Pilgrims included the following statement, now famous, that Leiden "refuses no honest people free entry to come live in the city, as long as they behave honestly and obey all the laws and ordinances, and under those conditions the applicants' arrival here would be pleasing and welcome."

In the 17th century, Leiden was a multi-religious city, just as it is today, but only the Calvinist Church was officially recognized by the government. Catholics and other denominations were tolerated. The Pilgrims lived peacefully, forming about one fourth of the English community in a city where nearly a third of the population of about 40,000 were Protestant refugees, most from Flanders, Northern France and Germany.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

As the Pilgrims reached Leiden, many poor and in need of employment, they found work in the textile industry as wool combers, wool carders, cloth workers and twine spinners. Producing cloth was labor intensive and the working conditions were hard. The cottage industry depended heavily on cheap laborers; for example, **Samuel Fuller**, the Pilgrims' physician in Plymouth Colony, was a weaver in Leiden.

Leiden was one of the leading textile cities of Europe. Especially popular was serge, a worsted cloth produced by a cheap method brought to the city by Flemish textile workers fleeing religious persecution. The serge industry brought great prosperity and provided work for more than half the inhabitants of Leiden. Men, women and children all worked together. Child labor was commonplace, small hands could sort and comb cheaply. Spinning and weaving was done at home and everyone lent a hand. Mothers spun threads that children had wound onto bobbins, after which fathers measured and wove the warp threads. Some parts of the production process, such as washing, drying and fulling, could only be done out of doors on dry, frost-free days, so especially in the winter there were many unemployed workers. If they had the least setback, families working at home were also unable to make ends meet. They were dependent on charity.

In the Serge Hall the syndics checked the thickness, weaving technique and color of the worsted produced. After each inspection the cloth was given a small piece of lead, a seal or a mark. Finally, the 'top lead' was attached. The present Museum De Lakenhal, where worsted broadcloths of very high quality were similarly inspected and traded, was built in 1640.

While textile workers lived at subsistence level, the Leiden worsted merchants made huge profits. Although many Pilgrims were poor, some had money and connections within Leiden's merchant society. For example, **William Bradford**, while in Leiden, was a corduroy merchant and later became Governor of Plimoth Plantation.

HOUSING

Between 1609 and 1620, Leiden had not yet reached great prosperity. It showed many characteristics of a 'boom town,' including dismal housing conditions for the overwhelming influx of immigrants. In 1611, a severe housing shortage made an expansion of the city necessary. The building work

was coordinated from the Municipal Works Department built in 1612 on the Galgewater. In the new northern quarter, hundreds of houses for thousands of foreign textile workers were built. Most of these houses were small; a single room with floor space of about 9 x 20 feet was standard. A typical weaver's house was slightly larger. On the ground floor was a rectangular, deep entrance hall. An unheated room was on the street side. It was used as a shop or workplace. The back of the house was where the fireplace was and where people lived, cooked and slept. Under the box bed there was usually a low cellar used for storing food.

Some Pilgrims worked on the construction work. **William Jepson** for example was a carpenter. Together with **John Robinson** and two others, Jepson was also a co-purchaser of a building and yard in the Kloksteeg opposite the Pieterskerk, called "De Groene Poort." John Robinson lived here and in the garden a dozen small houses were built for his followers. No doubt Jepson was involved in the construction. Many members of the Pilgrim congregation lived in this neighborhood. For example, the house on the corner of the Kloksteeg belonged to **Anthony Clements,** and **William Brewster** lived and worked in the Pieterskerk Choorsteeg and the Stincksteeg, the present William Brewstersteeg.

GROWING INTOLERANCE

After Leiden University was founded by William of Orange in 1575, it quickly became the intellectual centre of Protestant Europe. **Thomas Brewer**, Robinson's neighbour, who financed the Pilgrims' publishing activities now known as the *Pilgrim Press*, was inscribed as a student. William Brewster, the leading active partner in the Pilgrims' publishing, also had academic contacts, teaching English to university students.

In 1617, John Robinson, a professional scholar, took part in the doctrinal dispute between the successors to two professors of theology at Leiden, Jacobus Arminius and Franciscus Gomarus. Gomarus contended that God decided before birth whether someone would be a believer and hence one of the elect predestined for Paradise. Arminius believed that man had free will and could choose whether or not to accept the grace of belief and so belong to the faithful. Robinson attended theology lectures, supporting the Contra-Remonstrants against the Armenians in the heated debates of that controversial period. The doctrinal dispute moved from the university to the street. In September 1617, the city government hired 300 mercenaries to guard against the Contra-Remonstrant disturbances. In a brief coup, Prince Maurits marched in with his army to Leiden removing all Remonstrants from civic office.

During this period, Leiden had changed from a peaceful city with an unusual degree of toleration, to a place of riots and intolerance. Starting in 1617, Brewer and Brewster published pamphlets against King James I. The books were smuggled to England. For the English government this was reason enough to hunt down the anonymous publisher. To preserve diplomatic relations with England, in 1619, Brewster was imprisoned in the town hall in Leiden. When he became ill, he was released and promptly went underground. He then left secretly for London to prepare for the Pilgrims' journey to America in 1620.

LEIDEN INFLUENCES ON THE PILGRIMS

Through the annual October 3rd services of thanksgiving for the relief of the siege of Leiden in 1574, when the Protestant town was saved from capture by Spanish Catholic troops, there was an influence on the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving Day. This day of giving thanks is still the main Leiden holiday.

Leiden was divided into nearly 150 tightly organized neighborhood associations known as 'gebuurten.' These consisted of several streets or a block of 100 houses. The residents were under strict obligations to do with public order, safety and poor relief in their neighborhood. The later democratic election of civil governing officials by the Pilgrims as they had stipulated in the *Mayflower Compact* had a parallel in the election of neighborhood officials by the residents of each of Leiden's districts.

Another tradition taken from the Dutch was that of a civil service marriage contract. Where the Dutch married in the Town Hall, the English only married in the church. This innovation brought with it the basis of conceiving a separation of Church and State later to be a basic characteristic of government in the United States of America. ✤

For further reading about the Pilgrims' time in Leiden, read Strangers and Pilgrims, Travellers and Sojourners, by Jeremy D. Bangs, 2009.

Dr. Jori M. Zijlmans is the Curator of History at the Museum De Lakenhal and is in charge of the exhibition, Pilgrims to America 1620-2020, on display March 13, 2020 - June 21, 2020.

St. Louis Church, photographs by Kees Hummel

1620—2020 Mayflower 400™

LEIDEN PREPARES FOR 2020

In 2020, events in Leiden will evolve around the *Mayflower 400*, with activities organized to commemorate the departure of the *Mayflower* to the New World. Programs will include:

- **Pilgrim Walking Tour:** Leiden Heritage is also working on a virtual reality application that can further enhance the experience of going back in time 400 years.
- **Meet your ancestors / Pilgrim booth:** Leiden Heritage will open a special booth to assist visitors in finding out more about their family's history and find any archival information that might still exist.
- **Pilgrim Canal and Walking Tour:** See the locations where the Pilgrims set foot on land in 1609; where they left with their boats in 1620 and also the location where they were seen off by those who stayed behind.
- **Studium Generale Pilgrim Programme 2020:** A program to bring academic education to the general audience. We will host a series on *Mayflower 400* themes, such as immigration, the context of Leiden's Golden Age and the culture of the native nations in 17th century America.

For further information on the *Mayflower 400* events in Leiden in 2020, please visit:
www.Mayflower400leiden.com

1609 LEIDEN CIVIC RECORD

The Pilgrim Separatists had been living in Amsterdam when, in 1609, they decided to move the congregation to Leiden. An application was submitted to the Leiden authorities, and on 12 February 1609, permission was granted to "100 persons born in England, to be allowed to come reside here in the city." The record reads: [1]

To the honorable Gentlemen, Mayors and Court of the City of Leiden

With due respect and submission, John Robinson, Minister of God's Word, together with some members of the Christian Reformed Religion, born in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and numbering one hundred persons or thereabouts, men and women, inform you that they desire to come to live in this city by the first day of May next, and to receive the city's permission to earn their living by carrying on their various trades, without in the least being a burden to anyone. The petitioners, therefore, address themselves to Your Honors, earnestly praying that Your Honors will be pleased to grant them free and unrestrained permission to betake themselves, as aforesaid. This doing, etc. Thus was resolved (by the Burgomasters) in their session at the Town Hall this 12th of February, 1609. In my presence and signed J. van Hout.

This Court, in making a disposition of the present Request, declare that they do not refuse honest persons permission to come and take up residence in this city, provided that such persons behave themselves honestly, and submit to all the laws and ordinances here, and that, therefore, the coming of the petitioners will be agreeable and welcome to them.[2]

1. Jeremy Dupertius Bangs. *Strangers and Pilgrims, Travellers and Sojourners.* 2009, 85. The transcription given here was copied from Dr. Bangs' book.
2. Bangs states that this last paragraph was written in the margin.

DELANO BIGAMIST *Muriel Curtis Cushing*

The Delano Genealogy published in 1899 is vague on the life of John S. Delano, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Smith) Delano, a descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. John Delano was born in Oneida, NY on 9 April 1813. He is listed as marrying twice, first to Matilda Pool, and after a few years of marriage it is stated that he enlisted in the Mexican War. In 1847, after the battle of Buena Vista, he wrote – or caused someone to write – home to his wife that he had been killed. He married second to Maria Fields, whom he deserted. The Delano genealogy aroused my curiosity with "he left her and was punished for desertion," so learning of the newspaper account, I sent for the transcript.

John is found living in La Harpe, Illinois on 25 April 1888 when the following story was printed in the Carthage Republican: the story of a "Fountain Green farmer, preacher, and good neighbor."

However, the next paragraph describes John S. Delano as "masher, veteran of two wars, ex-expounder of the gospel, farmer, and much married who now occupies a lone cell in the county bastille." His history is one of repeated marriage and desertions. He served in the Mexican War in 1846 under General Taylor and also served in the Civil War mustering in Louisville at the close of the war.

While in jail, John is visited by a reporter who writes, "The old man lay on a cot in his cell, and seemed to be suffering from fever. He looked pitifully haggard, and he was a sorry sight. To questions he made answers in husky tones. He denied having ever had but three wives."

At this point, Delano has been a resident of Hancock County for about 10 years, living in Fountain Green Township most of that time. His occupations have been varied, but for the most part he has represented a preacher in various neighborhoods in the county. Although 76 years old, gray-haired and apparently feeble, it is said he is "as frisky as a clam at high tide," and a favorite with the fair sex, both young and old. His record as a masher, from all reports, is a brilliant one.

About four years prior, John Delano was married to Mrs. Sarah Atwater, a very worthy lady, widow of the late Thomas Atwater, of Fountain Green Township. She is highly connected in the county, and it is astounding that she or her friends were so long in ignorance of Delano's funny capers. However, it is said that he was a "good provider," and that the two of them lived together happily. Delano was a sort of farm hand, working at odd jobs, when not engaged in other labors. It is learned that he was generally regarded as a quiet, harmless old man.

Let us turn back the pages of history and learn how John arrived at this sorrowful ending.

His eventful marriage career began when he married in Norwich, Ohio on 9 April 1842* Miss Matilda Poole, daughter of Stephen Pool, b. Lancaster, England 19 June 1822, and died in McPherson Co., Kansas on 17 December 1869 at the home of her son, Stephen Delano. He lived with her for four years and had one child. The Delano genealogy and the newspaper account disagree on the next sentence: that she left him and they were never divorced. As stated in the genealogy, he wrote of his decease during the Mexican War, and she, believing him dead, remarried.

His next marriage was in Auburn, Iowa to Mrs. Mary (Brown) Avery. He lived with her for 15 years and had four children. She died during childbirth in 1861. Wife No. 3 was Hanna Concrose of Boscobel, Wisconsin who he married while at home on furlough. She died about three months later. Wife No. 4 was Mrs. Ellen Brattels, a grass widow, who he married in Clairmount, Iowa, shortly after he was discharged from the army. He left her and never heard from her again. Wife No. 5 was Elizabeth Fritz, who he married in Boscobel, Wisconsin in 1867 or 1868. They lived together for six months before she applied for a divorce, but he did not know that she ever secured one. Wife No. 6 was to Mrs. Mary Holmes of Johnstown, Wisconsin, a widow with four children. He lived with her for one year before he left her and does not think she secured a divorce. Wife No. 7 was Mrs. Mariah Fields, who he married in Iron Hill, Iowa on 17 Feb. 1871. They lived together until 1876, when as will be shown, he left her and came to Hancock County. Wife No. 8 is the former Mrs. Atwater and his present wife. An account of his deeds, "A Veteran Bigamist," is reported from a newspaper in the Albert Lea Enterprise Newspaper Archives, which states, "It is said that Delano has made two attempts to marry since his marriage to Mrs. Atwater."

His seventh wife, Mariah Fields, is the cause of John Delano's grief. It seems that while John and Mariah Delano were living in Clinton, Iowa in 1876, Delano crossed the river to chop wood. Here he was said to have been assaulted by one Lyman Kellogg for some cause, and nearly beaten to death. The supposition was that Delano had been murdered, for he never returned. The Kelloggs were arrested for the crime but were released.

Believing her husband to be dead, Mariah Delano applied for his Mexican War pension, which resulted in an investigation by the government. Maria was brought to La Harpe from Clinton, Iowa for a tragic meeting with her husband. Delano then confessed to the list of marriages given. It is further stated that he had made an affidavit to them in his pension papers.

On complaint of Mariah, wife No. 7, John Delano was held to $1,000 bonds for bigamy and defaults and was placed in jail. For a few days the old man refused to eat anything, but has since been persuaded to take some nourishment. Sympson, the artist, has secured a fine photograph of him by his consent.

*The newspaper article lists that his marriage career began in 1833, at the age of 21, and he married (1) Mehitable Pool. In the "World" book of Delano marriages, the above date of 1842 to Matilda is more credulous, as Mehitable would have been 11 years old in 1833. Reportedly they lived together for four years before the 1846 desertion. Now another question is if there was a previous wife before Mehitable that he married in 1833.

Most of the article is taken verbatim from the newspaper account with some information from the Delano genealogy pages 379, 380.

Muriel Curtis Cushing is the Historian of the Florida Soceity of Mayflower Descendants and author of GSMD's Philip Delano of the Fortune, 1621.

Online Discoveries:
The Plymouth Colony Archive Project

Dale H. Cook
Contributing Genealogist

The Plymouth Colony Archive Project was initiated in 1998 by Patricia Scott Deetz, the late James Deetz and Christopher Fennell. Its goal is to provide historical analysis and original source documents concerning the Colony. Although prepared by university scholars, it is intended for a general audience. It provides a wealth of information useful to *MQM* readers not only for genealogical information but for providing an historical and cultural understanding of the Colony. The Project's web pages are hosted by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign at http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/index.html .

After entering the site, you will see two building floor plans. Rooms in both contain hotlinks to different parts of the site, each with a particular subject. The subjects are:

A Search Form
Probates
Wills
Biographies
Architectural Forms
Court Records, Laws & 17th Century Texts
Material Culture
Topical Articles
Maps & Plans
Links & Lesson Plans
A Glossary
Grave Art in New England
Images of Plymouth History
The Times of Their Lives
Tributes to James Deetz
New Additions (for the most recently added pages)

- The ***Probates*** section holds 135 transcriptions, primarily inventories with some additional wills, of documents from 1628 to 1687. The Wills section holds transcriptions of 24 wills from 1621 to 1704. Some of those documents have been previously published in works such as the *Mayflower Descendant*, and some are newly transcribed from the original records.

- The 58 ***Biographies*** of *Mayflower* passengers and other Colony residents sometimes provide levels of detail and scholarly analysis that are seldom seen online, and are largely documented with citations to contemporary records, primarily to the published *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England* (aka *Plymouth Colony Records* or *PCR*). The biographies vary from lists of references found in the records to true biographical sketches. Some biographies are grouped by subject but most stand alone.

- ***Architectural Forms*** provides papers on the architecture of the Colony as well as some archaeological reports. Information about Plimoth Plantation and a number of early maps are also included.

- ***Court Records, Laws, & 17th Century Texts*** provides a variety of resources. Two of the important works included are the full texts of *Mourt's Relation: A Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth*, published in 1622 and *Goode Newes from New England*, published in 1624. Excerpts are included from the most important first-person account of the early years of the Colony, Governor William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation: 1620-1647*. The *Mayflower Compact* is found in this room along with the texts of three early land patents. A number of excerpts from the *Plymouth Colony Records* include the land division of 1623 and the cattle division of 1627, which are major sources for identify those settlers present in the Colony in those years. Other references in this room are introductions to the laws of the Colony and transcriptions of court cases concerning servants and masters, sexual misconduct and Native Americans.

- ***Material Culture*** focuses on Colony architecture and the belongings of its inhabitants, and draws largely upon archaeology and contemporary records as well as scholarly works such as a study of early gravestones. Also included are a number of maps focusing on the Colony and some early published descriptions of the Colony.

- ***Topical Articles*** range from the history of the Colony to a variety of information about the *Mayflower* passengers to population figures, maps and descriptions, and an account of deaths in the first year of the Colony. Of particular interest are articles debunking myths about the Colony and an archaeological and artistic account of the 1650 harvest.

- ***Maps & Plans*** provides a multitude of maps of the Colony, the town of Plymouth, and the surrounding area, from 1562 to1867. Maps of Scrooby and a county map of England are included. There are accounts of what the Colony looked like in its early years and 17th century descriptions of the town of Plymouth.

- Educators can benefit from the ***Links & Lesson Plans***. The links include Project contributors, historical articles and archaeological accounts. Lesson plans provide educators with tools that help them to understand how to approach teaching about the Colony. Links to a multitude of awards and accolades garnered by the Project are also found here.

- All visitors should read the ***Glossary***. Language has changed a great deal in four hundred years, and a sound understanding how words and terms were used in the records of, and contemporary accounts of, the Colony, is a prerequisite to proper understanding of those records and accounts.

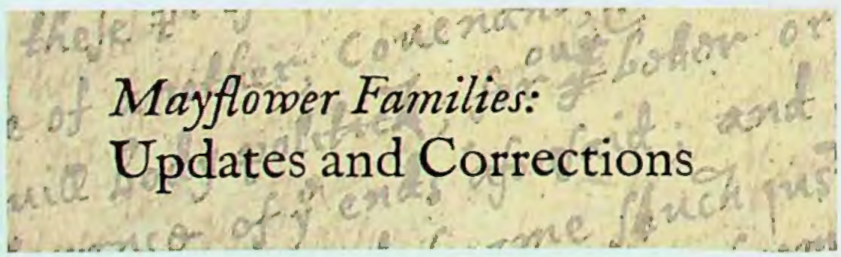
- ***Grave Art in New England*** has broader scale than just the Colony. It contains information about the evolution

of gravestone styles and studies of Afro-American burial customs in early New England.

- ***Images of Plymouth History*** visually illustrates, with accompanying text, a romantic view of the Colony published in 1911.
- ***The Times of Their Lives*** describes, with review excerpts, a book by two of the Project founders, based on scholarly research such as archaeological and historical studies, a balanced portrait of the Colony that stands in sharp contrast to the romantic views of recent centuries.
- ***Tributes to James Deetz*** honors the late distinguished scholar who was a founder of the Project. It includes not only tributes but also his personal and academic history. I urge readers interested in the art and trade of colonial gravestone carving to watch the YouTube video on the hand carving of his gravestone by an area gravestone scholar. The design was based upon the 1756 Burial Hill gravestone of *Mayflower* descendant Elizabeth (Doty) Tilson. The original stone by Bridgewater carver Nathan Hayward is in the Farber Collection (see last month's article) under "Elizabeth Tillson."

The last paragraph illustrates just one of the fascinating and educational paths that can begin with the Plymouth Colony Archive Project. I urge all readers to explore its resources to lead them to a better understanding of our *Mayflower* ancestors.

Dale H. Cook <webmaster@plymouthcolony.net> serves as the Plymouth County Coordinator for the USGenWeb Project, and specializes in Plymouth Colony families, especially those of Bridgewater, MA.



Mayflower Families: Updates and Corrections

Mayflower Families Silver Books Name

In order to better reflect the wider scope of our research, to include the sixth and seventh generations, and those families for which the first four or five generations may be updated, the Silver Books Committee has determined that the name *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations* will hereafter be named *Mayflower Families Silver Books.*

submitted by the Silver Books Committee
FGG Judith H. Swan, Director
AGG Susan E. Roser
Todd Holden
Christopher Carter Lee

MF, Allerton 17:116 and *MF, Warren* 18:3:15
Mary (Mitchell[5]) (Winslow) Fellows

Submitted by Susan E. Roser and Susan Anderson

#163 Mary Mitchell[5] did marry a Joseph Fellows/Felloes, but he was not Joseph Jr., the son of Joseph and Sarah (Kimball) Fellows. In addition, Sarah, the eldest child, attributed to Joseph and Mary, is not their child. In addition, Mary had a first marriage and three additional children which are added. These three children already have Warren descent through their father, but now also have Allerton descent through Mary.[1] The corrected information follows, but first the details for the Joseph Fellows who is not our man.

Joseph Fellows Jr. never lived in Salisbury. He was born at Ipswich, 20 April 1703, the son of Joseph Sr. and Sarah (Kimball) Fellows.[2] He married there, 15 November 1732, Susannah Giddings[3] and died there, August 1764,[4] leaving behind a widow and six children. After the death of his mother, Sarah, his father Joseph Fellows, Sr. married second at Ipswich, 15 May 1739,[5] widow Mary Story; they had one child, Sarah Fellows who was baptized at Ipswich, 7 March 1741.[6] She was mentioned in her father's will, dated 5 March 1759 and probated 4 October 1762.[7] Sarah married at Ipswich 12 February 1761, Moses Dodge of Beverly.[8]

The corrected sketch for Mary Mitchell is as follows:

163. Mary Mitchell[5] (*Rebekah Cushman*[4], *Isaac*[3] *Allerton, Mary*[2] *Allerton, Isaac*[1]), b. Plymouth 7 March 1707/8[9]; d. after 22 June 1767. She married 1) int. at Kingston, 24 September 1726,[10] **Issacher Winslow**, son of Gilbert Winslow and Mercy[4] Snow (*Josiah Snow*[3], *Abigail*[2] *Warren, Richard*[1]).[11] Issacher was born, probably at Swansea (rec *Marshfield*),[12] 19 February 1699 and died at North Yarmouth, ME, 7 July 1741.[13]

Mary married 2), date unknown, circa1743 (based on first child), **Joseph Fellows**,[14] b. Salisbury, 23 April 1688,[15]

1. Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G. *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Richard Warren*, 18:3:15.
2. *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 1:134.
3. *Ipswich VR* 2:161.
4. *Ipswich VR* 2:553.
5. *Ipswich VR* 2:162.
6. *Ipswich VR* 2:1:137.
7. Essex County, Massachusetts Probate File Papers, 1638-1881, #9354, online at AmericanAncestors.org .
8. *Ipswich VR* 2:162.
9. *Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts*, 23.
10. *Vital Records of Kingston, Massachusetts,*
11. *Mayflower Families 18:3:15*
12. *Marshfield VR:30*
13. *North Yarmouth, Maine Vital Records*, 343
14. Joseph was an older groom of 56 when he married 35 year old Mary, therefore it is possible he had an earlier marriage, however it should be noted the only children listed in his probate records were his three by Mary.
15. *Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 343.

son of Samuel and Abigail (Barnard) Fellows. Joseph was baptized at Salisbury, on 18 November 1705 as an adult.[16] He died at North Yarmouth, 25 October 1751, the day after falling in a grist mill.[17]

On 19 June 1725, Joseph Fellows was one of three selectmen in North Yarmouth.[18] On 18 January 1725/6, he was "of Salisbury when he purchased land in North Yarmouth from Nathaniel Weare.[19] On 21 July 1733, Joseph sold one-quarter of this land to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Smith of Falmouth.[20]

The division of the estate of Mary's father, Jacob Mitchell took place 31 October 1746 among the heirs, including Mary Fellows, wife of Joseph.[21]

On 1 June 1760, Joseph Howland and wife Elizabeth sold land she and her sisters, widow Susannah Baker, widow Mary Fellows and Sarah Tuck, wife of Andrew, had inherited from their parents, Jacob and Rebecca Mitchell.[22]

In an article in the *Mayflower Quarterly* in 2002, the author speaks of a deed but does not give the date or source citation. It states that Mary Fellows of North Yarmouth, relict of Joseph Fellows, deeds land to her son Issachar Winslow of North Yarmouth, being a part of the estate of her father Jacob Mitchell.[23]

On 22 June 1767, widow Mary Fellows and children Samuel Fellows, Eleanor Bradbury and Susanna Fellows signed the administrative bond on the estate of Joseph Fellows.[24]

Children of Issachar and Mary (Mitchell[5]) Winslow:

(rec. N. Yarmouth ME) [25]

i. **Elsie Winslow**[6], b. at Marshfield, 8 Nov. 1730
ii. **Gilbert Winslow**, b. at Marshfield, 8 June 1732
iii. **Elizabeth Winslow**, b. at Marshfield, 29 Oct. 1734
iv. **Issachar Winslow**, b. at North Yarmouth, ME, 27 July 1738

Children of Joseph and Mary (Mitchell) Fellows:

(b. N. Yarmouth ME) [26]

i. **Samuel Fellows**[6], b. 14 April 1744
ii. **Elinor Fellows**, b. 25 Oct. 1746
iii. **Susannah Fellows**, b. 18 July 1749

Thanks to Susan Anderson for sending the correction for the parentage of Mary Mitchell's husband and their first supposed child. I was working on an update for Mary Mitchell to add her first husband and children so we combined forces!

C. Susan Anderson has a Ph.D. in History from UCLA.

16. David W. Hoyt. *The Old Families of Salisbury*
17. Amasa Loring, *Old Times in Yarmouth, Maine*, 1884, 8:1107, ("North Yarmouth Necrology, 1736-1762")
18. York County, Maine Deeds 11:552, online at AmericanAncestors.org.
19. York County, Maine Deeds 12:420-1, online at AmericanAncestors.org.
20. York County, Maine Deeds 16:36-8, online at AmericanAncestors.org.
21. Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G. *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Isaac Allerton*, 17:42
22. Roberta H. Johnson, Ruth B. Walsh, and Elizabeth P. White, CG, FASG, *Mayflower Quarterly* 45 (1979): 71, "Joseph Howland of North Yarmouth, Maine and Burton, New Brunswick (1717-1796)," citing Cumberland County Deeds 3:220-21
23. Judy Elfring, *Mayflower Quarterly* 68 [2002]: 275-6, "Mary Mitchell Had Two Husbands."
24. Ibid.
25. *Marshfield VR*:50 (Gilbert, Elizabeth); *North Yarmouth ME VR*:111 (all four children).
26. *North Yarmouth, Maine Vital Records*, (RI 1980), 29.

MF, Henry Samson 20:2:131

An additional child Susanna Sprout is added to the family of Nathaniel and Azubah (Cummings) Sprout as follows:

vii **Susanna**[6] **Sprout** *Nathaniel*[5-4] , *James*[3], *Elizabeth* [2] *Samson, Henry*[1]), b. 28 Jun 1792; d. Attica, N.Y., 16 or 29 Mar 1832; bur Schaub Cemetery; m. **Martin Townsend,** b. 1785, Mass., d. Waukesha Co. Wisc.,25 Dec. 1857. An 1844 letter from Phebe H. Sprout to Rowley and Polly Sprout, in the family file at the Attica NY library mentions "your Granmother Sprout was living at Martin Townsends." Susanna is probably the female age 16-26 in the 1810 census household of Nathanial Spout.

Children of Martin and Susanna[6] **(Sprout) Townsend:**

i. **Amos Townsend**[7], described as the oldest, d. in Waukesha Co. Wisc. 14 Apr 1888
ii. **Azuba Townsend**, b. 26 Oct 1813, d. 23 Feb 1820 or 1830.
iii. **Rachel Crosby Townsend** b. 7 Apr 1815, d. 7 Jan 1905 Oconomowoc, Wisc., unmarried.
iv. **Hosea B Townsend**, b. 19 Jul 1818, d. Cold Water, Mich., 13 Apr 1905.
v. Unknown name daughter.
vi. **E. Jenette Townsend**, b. 16 Mar 1832, d. 22 Jan 1871, m. Benjamin Hinkley.

April 2019, Historian General Marjorie K. Hurtuk approved the addition of Susanna Sprout to the family of Nathaniel and Azuba (Cummings) Sprout, based on the following: The "Portrait & Biographical Record of Waukesha County, Wisconsin pgs. 372-373 provide details of the family. The Development of Attica County, N.Y. by, Helen Murphy, p. 8. lists both Nathaniel Sprout and Isaac Townsend (probable father of Martin Townsend) as 1802 settlers. An 1844 family letter (transcription found in GS # 74,774) from the archives of the Attica N.Y. library describes several members of the family which enable connections. The LaBelle Cemetery in Oconomowoc, Wisc. contains a single stone for Martin and Susanna Townsend and their daughters Azuba, Rachel and Jenette. Susanna and daughter Azuba undoubtedly died in Attica NY, but they are memorialized on the family stone in

Oconomowoc.

Thank you to member Raleigh Ann Jacques of Michigan for submitting the information to add Susanna.

John Howland of the Mayflower, 2:73

Benjamin[5] Howland, the second child of Ebenezer[4] (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) Howland and Anne Taylor likely did not die young.

In April 2019, Historian General Marjorie K. Hurtuk approved the status change of Benjamin Howland to highly probable that he did not die young, based on the following. An article in the *Cape Cod Genealogy Bulletin*, summer 2005 page 53 describes a Benjamin Howland of Dennisport. This article is written by Burton Derrick, who has a reputation as a careful, thorough researcher and who was the Dennis Town Historian. The Benjamin Howland described in the article is about the right age to be the correct one. This Benjamin married Eunice (prob Chase) and there were Chases surrounding Benjamin in the 1790 census. A Benjamin who was the son of Justus Howland was eliminated in the article. Further records for other daughters, Martha and Alice listed as died young were found and described in *MD* 46:183-185.

Update to a George Soule Line through #108 Nathanial[4] Soule

Submitted by Louise Walsh Throop

There are people who are trailblazers, sometimes hardly knowing that they are. One such person is Frank Flint Soule III, former President of the Soule Kindred in America (2003-2006) and the first Soule man to submit to y-DNA testing at FamilyTreeDNA [FTDNA], with a kit first ordered in 2003. Recently, advanced DNA testing to identify SNPs [say: snips] has isolated a particular SNP for Frank Flint Soule which matches other Soule men descended through Nathaniel, son of George Soule of the *Mayflower*. In the I-M253 haplogroup, and testing down through several branches, or subclades, we can identify George Soule of the *Mayflower* with SNP A20032 and his son Nathaniel with another SNP called ZW20, also called SNP A20047 (Note: FTDNA still posts Frank's terminal SNP as I-A20044). Since Frank's results appeared to indicate descent through son Nathaniel, not son George, his lineage paper with the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, approved in 2003, was checked and confirmed that the parentage of his 7th generation ancestor, William Soule (b. about 1789) was deemed "very weak."

Further analysis of the 1790 census for the presumed father of William revealed there were two known young sons in the family of Rowland and adding William would exceed the number of boys listed. On the other hand, a review of the more recently published family of Nathaniel[5] Soule, son of #108 Nathaniel[4] Soule, found that for 1790 father Nathaniel[5] 'Soale' is listed in Beekman, Dutchess County, New York with five young boys in his household.[1] This household apparently included his son-in-law James Agard (with only known daughters for 1790) and his son Nathaniel[6] Soule Jr. as well as three possible young sons, thus leaving room for as many as two young sons of Nathaniel Soule Jr.[2] Listed next door is William Paddock, apparently related to Deborah Ann Paddock, known wife of William Soule, son of Nathaniel Soule, Jr.

So we have the case of a revised lineage, with the revision triggered by recent y-DNA testing– definitely a case of trail-blazing with new technology. Furthermore, we now have a way with a simple, single SNP test or a combined three-SNP test to identify which of the three sons of George[1] Soule a Soule man descends from. The revised portion of Frank's lineage is: 1. George Soule; 2. Nathaniel Soule; 3. Sylvanus Soule; 4. Nathaniel Soule; 5. Nathaniel Soule; 6. Nathaniel Soule; and 7. William Soule who married Deborah Paddock.

108 Nathanial[4] Soule (*Sylvanus*[3], *Nathaniel*[2], *George*[1]) was born probably Swansea circa 1709, the son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Slade) Soule, who had married circa 1708. He appears to have died about 1760 in Dutchess County NY, as he was taxed in Beekman Precinct February 1753 through February 1760, but Abraham Hogaboom was taxed on his farm June 1759 and June 1760 [SBP 12:673].

Nathaniel 'Soles' was mentioned as a neighbor of Ithamar Dodge, of Crum Elbow, who sold land and house to Hezekiah Dodge with date of 28 March 1760.[3]

He married at Tiverton 15 March 1732/3 **Lydia Gifford.**[4] She was born at Rochester 12 November 1714, the daughter of Gideon and Mehitable (Jenny) Gifford,[5] who had married about 1702[6] Lydia prob. died before 5 July 1752 as her father Gideon's land in Rochester was sold then by heirs in Dutchess County NY (but Lydia Soule was not included), and acknowledged in Dutchess County 9 May 1753, but not recorded until 19 May 1796.[7]

Lydia's sister Hannah Gifford married in 1738 John Wing; Lydia's brother Gideon Gifford married in 1742/3 Lois Jackson.[8] John Wing, Nathaniel Soule and Gideon Gifford were all taxed in Beekman Precinct, Dutchess Co.

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1. *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York*, [SBP] Volume 12 (Orlando, Florida; 2015), 686-691.
2. *Heads of Families at the first Census of the United States taken in the Year 1790. New York*, (Washington, DC; 1908), 74.
3. Dutchess County New York Deeds 5:51;see 18th C Docs (1979), 185
4. *Tiverton Rhode Island Vital Records.*
5. *Rochester, Mass. Vital Records* 1:135.
6. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register (NEHGR)* 129:223-224)
7. Plymouth County Deeds 79:184; *NEHGR* 130:138.
8. *NEHGR* 129:223-4, 130:137.

NY, starting in 1753, along with their first cousin Benjamin Gifford (married 1731 Mary Lawton), who was first taxed there in 1744/5.[9]

Nathaniel 'Souls,' probably son, was a neighbor of Hezekiah Dodge, of Crum Elbow, in a mortgage dated 26 Aug. 1761.[10] Nathaniel Soule was west of a plot of land in Charlotte, Lot 5, subdivision Lot 2, named on a grant deed dated 15 April 1763.[11] Son 'Nathan' Soule was witness to a 14 May 1785 deed in Dutchess Co. NY.[12]

For the 1790 census, son Nathaniel 'Soale' is listed in NorthEast, Dutchess County, New York with (3,5,5)(p. 74c), along with son Ebenezer 'Soale' with (1,3,5) (p. 85c) and son Daniel with (2,1,3) (p. 85b). For the 1800 census, son Nathaniel 'Soale' is in Beekman with (01011 20201) (p. 8) and son Ebenezer 'Soale' is in Stanford, Dutchess County, New York with (01201 03001) (p. 124).

Children of Nathaniel[4] and Lydia (Gifford) Soule, probably born Tiverton (SBP 12:689-691):

1 **Nathanial[5] Soule**, b. ca1734; died prob. Beekman, New York after the 1800 census; m. 1) ca1753 Christiana ---; m2. ca1763 Mary Ketcham?

Children:

- **i.** **Christina[6] Soule,** b. ca1754 d. 1810, unm.
- **ii.** **Sarah Soule**, b. c1758, m. ca1776 Silas Deuel
- **iii.** **Nathaniel Soule**, b. ca1764, m. ca1788 Hannah ---
- **iv.** **Rhoda Soule?,** b. ca1766, m. 1784 John Carpenter
- **v.** **Lydia Soule**, b. ca1768 m. 1786 James Agard
- **vi.** **Mary Soule?**, b. ca1770 m. William Paddock?
- **vii.** **Thomas Soule**, b. ca1773, m. Elizabeth? (b. c1775)
- **viii.** **Sarah Soule?,** b. ca1777
- **ix.** **Samuel Soule**, b. ca1780
- **x.** **Reuben Soule?**, b. ca1785

2 **Ebenezer[5] Soule**, b. ca1736; d. after 10 May 1800 [wit. of deed for land in Stanford.[13].

Children:

- **i.** **Margaret/Mary[6] Soule**, b. c1765, m.1) 1784, Roger Cutler, m2) ca1793 Henry Winans
- **ii.** **Phebe Soule,** b. ca1769, m. 1788, Amos Smith
- **iii.** **Nathaniel Soule,** b. ca1771, d. 1850, m. ca1796, Catherine Coonley
- **iv.** **Darius Soule?,** ca1773
- **v.** **Benjamin Soule**, b. ca1775, m. Mary Giddings
- **vi.** **Ebenezer Soule?,** b. 1778, d. 1834, m. 1803 Sarah Oakley
- **vii.** **Elizabeth Soule?** b. 1779, m. 1798 Stephen Husted
- **viii.** Daughter, b. ca1782
- **ix.** Daughter, b. ca1784
- **x.** **Leah Soule?,**b. ca1786, m. 1806, Elnathan Haight
- **xi.** **Abraham Soule?,** b. ca1788,
- **xii.** Daughter?, b. ca1790

3 xxx[5] Soule, b. ca1738

4 xxx[5] Soule, b, ca1740

5 xxx[5] Soule, b. ca1742

6 **Daniel[5] Soule**, b. ca1744; d. prob. ca1792

Children:

- **i.** **Benjamin[6] Soule**, b. ca1770, m. ca1790 Mehitable? ---
- **ii.** Daughter, b. ca1773
- **iii.** Daughter, b. ca1776
- **iv.** **Abraham Soule?**, b. ca1780, d. ca1828, m. c1828 Sarah ---

Louise Walsh Throop is the Researcher for the Mayflower Families Silver Books, George Soule publication series of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

9. Clifford M Buck, "Dutchess County Tax Lists, 1718-1781," (Rhinebeck NY; 1991), 218 (Benjamin Gifford, Gideon Gifford), 236 (Nathaniel Soule), 242 (John Wing); see SBP 5:584-585, 587-592).
10. DC Mort. 1:212, see 18th C Doc. (1979) p. 342.
11. Dutchess Co. NY Deeds 25:441; see 18th C Docs (1979), 330.
12. Dutchess Co. NY Deeds 10:48; see 18th C Docs (1979), 231.
13. See 18th C Docs (1979), 317

A New Thomas Rogers Family Marriage is Documented

Submitted by Peggy M. Baker

The *Thomas Rogers Silver Book* (*Generations One through Five*) names the four children of Crisp Rogers [#117] and his wife, Mary (Yates) Rogers. The birth of the oldest, Joseph[6] Rogers [#559], on 7 October 1730, was listed in the Eastham records. The other three children are known only from their father's will, written 13 February 1770, in which he made bequests to his son Crisp Rogers [#560], and his daughters Mary Mayo [#561] and Mercy Rogers. Knowing the surname of Mary Rogers' husband made it possible to identify her marriage, however with Mercy being unmarried at the time of her father's will, and with no land records available, it was improbable that any future marriage made by a Mercy Rogers could be identified as that of Mercy, daughter of Crisp, particularly given the popularity of the name "Mercy Rogers" on the Cape.

A marriage was found however! And it was serendipity, and based on yet another Rogers descendant, Heman Cole, who was born at Eastham 26 July 1749, the son of Daniel and Martha (Rogers) Cole. Like Mercy Rogers, Heman Cole is a sixth generation descendant of Pilgrim Thomas Rogers [#572]. The records of Harwich indicate that Heman Cole of Eastham published intentions 17 July 1771 with a Mercy Rogers of Harwich.[1] The question remained, however, how could this Mercy Rogers' parentage be proven? That extra,

1. *Harwich Online Vital Records.*

vital piece of information was found in intentions that were filed at Eastham[2] the same day between Heman Cole of Eastham, and Mercy Rogers, "daughter of Crisp Rogers of Harwich." Information on parentage is almost never included in marriage intentions, making this discovery all the more wonderful.

A "follow-through number" has now been assigned to Mercy Rogers, daughter of Crisp: #561A, maintaining the correspondence between the 5th and 6th generation volumes. The usual conventions will be followed, whereby basic biographical information (see below) will be given for Mercy Rogers [#561A] with a full family biography, including her two children, given a little later (but still within the same volume, currently "in progress") under Heman Cole [#572].

561A Mercy[6] Rogers (*Crisp[5], Joseph[4], John[3], Joseph[2], Thomas[1]*) was born, probably at Eastham between 1748 and 1753, based on her date of marriage, the daughter of Crisp and Mary (Yates) Rogers. She is also a descendant of Pilgrim Thomas Rogers through her mother [see Rogers #44; *MF* 19:67], as well as a descendant of Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins.[3]

Mercy Rogers is known through her father's will, written 13 February 1770, in which Crisp Rogers of Harwich gave land to his daughter Mercy Rogers along with "my best Bed, Bedstead and furniture for said Bed, and my best cow."[4] She last appears, as Mercy Cole, in the records on 14 April 1785 when she presented her final accounting as executor of Heman Cole's estate.[5] She presumably died after her son Ephraim Cole reached the age of 21 in 1798; she had been appointed Ephraim's guardian in 1782 and no further guardian was appointed for him.[6]

Mercy Rogers, as the "daughter of Crisp Rogers of Harwich," published intentions at Eastham and at Harwich 17 July 1771 and married **Heman Cole.**[7] He is also a sixth generation descendant of Pilgrim Thomas Rogers [see Rogers #572 for a complete family biography].

Peggy M. Baker is the Thomas Rogers Family Researcher, for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants' Mayflower Families Silver Books Project.

2. *Eastham Online Vital Records.*
3. Peggy Baker. *Silver Book Families, Thomas Rogers*, (rev. 2013), 19:67; John D. Austin. *Silver Book Families, Stephen Hopkins*, (2001), 6:156-7.
4. Barnstable Co. PR 13:530-31.
5. Barnstable Co. PR 26:69-70.
6. Barnstable Co. PR 18:144.
7. *Orleans and Eastham Online Vital Records; Harwich Online Vital Records.*

New Research Unveiled on Cole and Collier in New England Fall Presentation Series

Submitted by William E. Cole

William E. Cole is an author, presenter, passionate genealogist and family historian, as well as an eighth great-grandson of Daniel and Ruth Cole of Eastham, Mass. Frustrated by unanswered questions that have puzzled historians and genealogists for many years, Bill started an intensive English ancestors' research project in 2015. Cole was looking for answers to two questions: who are the ancestors of Daniel Cole? And, is there further evidence that Daniel's wife Ruth, is the daughter of William Collier? Answers to both questions have now been found.

In the mid-1640s, a wave of Eastham founding families included Daniel Cole and wife Ruth, and Daniel's brother, Job Cole and his wife Rebecca. Daniel and Ruth Cole raised 11 children to maturity who all married, with four marrying a *Mayflower* descendant. After more than 50 years of marriage, they died within a week of one another in December 1694 and were laid to rest in Eastham. Today, many descendants of both Job and Daniel Cole populate Cape Cod.

Cole is thrilled to announce a three-part series this fall on Cape Cod to unveil his breakthrough findings. He will present two lectures sponsored by the Friends of the Eastham Library on Wednesday, September 25 and Saturday, September 28. As a special bonus, Cole's English research partner will join him as co-presenter. The topics will be:

- **The Do's and Don'ts** of Long-Distance Genealogy Projects. Lessons learned from long-distance research projects in America, Canada and England over the past two decades.
- **Hidden English Records:** Barely Known Treasure Troves. Using a case study format, Cole will unveil his ancestral findings, research techniques and untapped repositories. For anyone with English ancestors, this topic is a must!
- **Free Consultation.** In between the two presentations, a third unprecedented opportunity is offered, free half-hour one-on-one consultations will be held at the Eastham Historical Society School House, conducted by Cole's English researcher. When and where else can you sit right across the table with a skilled English researcher with deep English archives knowledge to help you identify how to tear down a brick wall?

Signups will be available at the first lecture and scheduled at the School House of the Eastham Historical Society. For more information: http://www.eventkeeper.com/mars/xpages/E/EASTHAM/ek.cfm?curOrg=EASTHAM

Alden Kindred of America
www.alden.org
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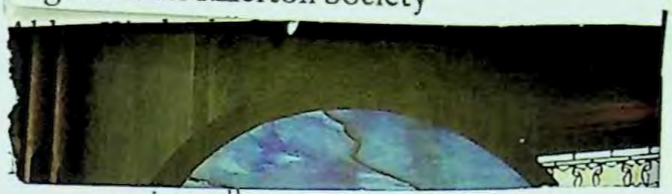
Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Society



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Email Alan Smith at das1842@icloudl.com

Winslow Heritage Society
www.winslowheritagesociety.org
Email Kathy Myers at jkmyers2@verizon.net

New Mayflower Families Silver Books

Our researchers have been busy! Last month William Brewster, Vol. 24, Part 2 became available through our website. Thomas Rogers, Vol. 19, Part 2 will be shipping out soon, and Edward Winslow will be going to the printer shortly. Visit our website to shop! www.theMayflowerSociety.org/Shop

THE MAYFLOWER QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

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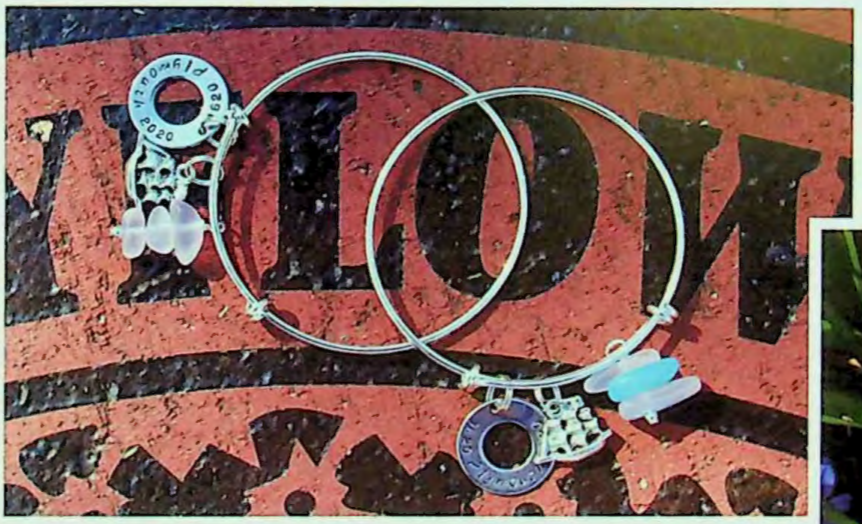
General Society of Mayflower Descendants

PERIODICAL

VIRGINIA BEACH

s' research project in 2015. Cole was looking for to two questions: who are the ancestors of Dan- And, is there further evidence that Daniel's wife the daughter of William Collier? Answers to both 's have now been found.

Accessorize for Summer with new *Mayflower* 2020 jewelry!



Mayflower Sterling Silver and Cubic Zirconia Post Earrings ..... $25 plus S+H

Gift these darling Mayflower earrings to your little descendants– or yourself!

Mayflower 1620-2020 Bangle..... $25 plus S+H

Show off your Mayflower pride in 2020 and beyond with this "charming" nautical bracelet from CapeCodColors, made in Sandwich, MA!

This silver-plated, adjustable bangle features a pewter charm of the Mayflower, sea glass multi-pebble drop and a disc that commemorates the upcoming 400th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing in Plymouth.

To order the above jewelry, books, gifts and 2020 products, please visit our web shop or contact
Sylvie Carlson, Sales Manager 508·746·5058 Sales@theMayflowerSociety.org

To order Insignia and gravemarkers, please visit our web shop or contact
Jane Schleinzer, Insignia Chair 630·380·2089 Insignia@theMayflowerSociety.org

Unfortunately, our web shop cannot process orders outside the U.S. Please call or email to order.